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WW. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVIII .-- NO. 7.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

THE MORAL REFORMERS.

The Boston State House correspondent of the enfield Gazette, who seems to be remarkable for his veracity, intelligence and piety, writes to that mper in the following strain :-

The Anti-Slavery and Anti-Gallows advocates The Anti-Slavery and seem to be composed of about the same clique, and it is truly humiliating to see men possessed of actural abilities and extensive knowledge of natural abilities and extensive knowledge L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Henry Wright and Edmund Quincy prostituting their tal-eus and acquirements, by the foulest attempts to leand with infamy such names as Geo. N. Briggs isand with thanking and Robert C. Winthrop, by applying to them the appellation secundrel, and other terms of repreach, equally dehasing, never failing to embrace in their equally declared, estegory of the proscribed ones, the whole mass of the Clergy, without distinction of name or denom-nation. In full keeping with this, are their untirpation. In full keeping with this, are their mate-ing efforts to free the most guilty felons from the grong arm of the law, and to allow them to roam. at large under the benign influence of moral sua-son, or, in the alternative, would appoint the Clerthe they say are the chief abettors of the gallows, as the only hangmen. When these same moral reformers hold their Anti-Sabbath Convention which is coming off in March, where their puny efforts will be put forth to subvert the last vestige of Christianity, you may perhaps learn something more of their true character. It may be some gratincation to know that they have few listeners to their propositions, and still fewer adherents to their cause, which is evidently on the wane.'

From the New Hampshire Sentinel, THE GARRISONIANS - THE SABBATH.

MESSES. EDITORS: The Garrison branch of the anti-slavery men, who, by their attack upon the Christian churches indiscriminately, denouncing the teachers of reindiscriminately, denouncing the discriminately, denouncing the ligion in a mass as a 'brotherhood of thieves,' causligion in a mass as a brotherhood of thieves, caused a great majority of the abolitionists to 'come out,' and establish the Liberty Party. These desperate men, who had advocated the doctrine of no government and no church so long, have been engaged for two years past in advocating the dis-solution of the Union. Not satisfied with this, we have, now, a new project put forth by them—nothing short of abolishing the usual abservance of the Christian Sabbath !—in close imitation of revolutonary France, when the goddess of Reason was substituted for the God of Heaven! This is publiely put forth, shocking the sensibilities of even he New-Hampshire Patriot, (whose editors desire to be understood that the Liberty party is account-side,) under the signatures of W. L. Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley Foster, Parker Pills-hury, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and oth-ers, who have called a Convention for this avowed object. They appear to be mad, the sure precur-sor of destruction. Week before last, this party held their annual meeting for the New-England States, in Boston, on the same days the Liberty party held theirs. Heretofore, the Gurrison party have had crowded assemblies. This year, the meetings were very thirdy attended, cheft halls not half filled, while, on the other hand, the great Trement Temple was usually well filled, and occanionally crowded to excess.

the men who threaten to walk 'over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union!' and, immediately after, we find these Disunionists ng into the State f oin Massachusetts, and making a regular crusade against the Liberty parts, denouncing it as the most corrupt and unprin-cipled party in existence; and earnestly beseech-ing abolitionists TO REFRAIN FROM VOTING! thus directly playing into the hands of the Old takers, and so far as they accomplish anything stall, helping to keep the 'allies of Slavery' in wer! It takes no great sagacity to see through this game. The insincere denunciation of the Distinionists by the Old Hunker organs is made to aswer the double purpose of calling public attenton to their meetings, and at the same time, of throwing upon Liberty men the odium of their ob-nations sentiments. This favor the Garrison lec-larers repay by blackguarding the Liberty party in the choicest terms of their unsurpassable vocabulary, and urging upon abolitionists the solemn duty of STAYING AWAY FROM THE BALLOT BOX, that their friends, the pro-slavery Democrats, may hold fast their ill-gotten power! All this is perfectly understood by the Old Hunker lenders as well as the itherant lecturers of whom we speak. Indeed, the whole game is perfectly obvious to any one who will watch the movements of both these

At the Disunion meetings held by Pillsbury and Wright, at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY last, BARthe Editor, and Osgood, the Publisher of the Rough and Ready, were present, and particularly active, prompting the speakers, and cheering vociferously their coarsest attacks upon the Liberty party and the Church. They seemed perfectly delighted with the meeting, as they had the best reason to be, for Pillsbury declared his decided pref-center for the pro-slavery Democrats, as INFINITE-LY NORTH MEETING TO STATE TO LY PREFERABLE to either of the other parties!
(Tremendous cheers by Barton and Osgood.)—
And yet these graceless infidels, who openly avow their contempt for Christianity and its institutions, would palm themselves off as the peculiar defenders of the Church, the Ministry, and the Sat bath, and endeavor to throw upon the friends of Liberty the responsibility of the extravagancies of our bitterest enemies!

Let these facts be noted, and let these men be watched. Can any one doubt that Barton, Osgood and the Hunker leaders generally, rejoice in the success of Foster and Pillsbury, when the heavist blows they strike are simed at the opponents of mocracy? Let the friends of religion the Slave De and good government be on their guard against both the secret and open enemies of the Church and the Union. Let the people robuke the men who, to accomplish their purposes, would march you the ruins of the American Church and the American Union? and let their corrupt allies and abettors, the Hunker leaders, who openly denounce ery church and minister that will not prostitute their sacred influence to the support of the diabolical crimes of slavery and war, fall under the same just condemnation! Patriotism orders it—duty direct, in

From the New Hampshire Statesman of Feb. 11.

REVOLUTIONARY DISORGANIZERS. After a somewhat long and exceedingly agreeable deliverance from those disturbers of the public pace—the 'Comesuters'—two of them, Henry C. Wright and Parker Pillsbury, made a descent upon Concord last week, and under a call for a Peace Meeting, took occasion to promulgate their revolu-tionary sentiments to so much of an audience as collected in the Jury Room. We understand they



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OU

BOSTON, FRIDAY

were exceedingly vindictive upon the Whig Party, throwing in, however, a slight allowance of reflec-tion upon Mr. Polk and his administration, in order that their abusive rant should wear the sem-Wright and Pillsbury are of a class who, under

Wright and Pillsbury are of a class who, under the guise of reformers, are inculcating sentiments which, if they prevailed, would destroy the entire social system. It would be exceedingly unjust and untrue to allege, that the radical party of this State—the bulk of whom are strong supporters of law and order—have any fellowship whatever with these disturbers of society; but there is reason to apprehend that a good understanding exists between some radical leaders at the Capital and Wright and Pillsbury, and that they encourage this irrade of abuse of the Whigs. The editor of Rough and Ready, we are informed, was present on Sunday evening last, and took part in the proceedings. It is well there is discrimination enough in so. It is well there is discrimination enough in so-ciety to set at naught the insune teachings of these made-cap reformers, or it would be plunged into calamities, the bare contemplation of which is suf-tion Sabbath, and who declares that he 'scorus to ficient to shock the sentiment of every community avow himself a citizen of this Union'; that 'he ave one composed of thieves, robbers and mur-

From the (Concord) Wilmot Proviso, of Feb. 12.

were awfully shocked, a week or two since, to think a few non-resistant, mad-cap reformers had, with impunity and great boldness, called an Autiwith impunity and great boldness, caped an Anti-Sabbath Convention in Boston, and they endeavored to make the Allies responsible for it. A few non-resistants in Massachusetts, who have not voted for years, called a Convention.—therefore, Judge Berry should not be Governor of New Hampshire! Rev. Theodore Parker delivered a Lycenn lecture to a large audience in this town, last fall—therefore Mr. Berry should not be elected! Such is the reasoning of these learned Trebans, and it is about set. the reasoning of these learned Thebans, and it is

about as sound as any of their logic.

We thought it very strange, that two open and avowed infidels, who see the inside of a church about half a dozen times a year, and who, if the minister says aught that don't precisely square with their exalted notions, seize their hats, slam the doors, and go cursing and swearing to Gass's bar-room, should be thrown into convulsions at the thought of an Anti-Sabbath Convention! But the mystery is now explained. It was all a wick of the mystery is now explained. It was all a trick of theirs to hoodwisk and hamboozle the people.

They now have several of the men who signed that call lecturing in this State, abusing John P. Hale the shores of this Western World, descrated to the shores of this Western World, descrated to the shores of this Western World, descrated to Liberty voters to stay from the polls, and thus play this Capitol, of the measures taken by the champiand the Liberty party, and endeavoring to persuade Liberty voters to stay trom the polls, and thus play into the hands of the O'd Hunkers! Two of them were here last Sabbath, declaring against the American Chorch and the American Union, abusing the Free Will Beptists, pouring out their visles of wrath was the state of the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating that institution—the goods—free Will Beptists, pouring out their visles of wrath and the Chingman) address—the Committee of the purpose of strengthening and perpetuating that institution—the goods—and the Chingman and perpetuating that institution—the goods—free Will Beptists, pouring out their visles of wrath and the Chingman and perpetuating that institution—the goods—free Chingman and perpetuating that institution and perpetuation and p upon the allied army, and enlogising the pro-slated the Committee on what, in the pamphlet publication of his remarks, he has called the Political very party to the skies. The radicals, in their opinion, were the most consistent, pure-minded patriots in the country—men, in fact, after their own heart! Cyrus Barton and True Osgood were both there, applauding the speakers; and appeared to be in cestassies the whole time. Mr. Barton, we are informed, was so well pleased that he actually took contains the discussion and appeared to the state of the stat part in the discussion, and complete that the time has passed away when it was speakers for so eloquently preclaiming the truth. from the deliberations of this Hall. I joylully accept the omen. I see other indications of the

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

federalists. Our readers know the character of Parker Pillsbury; he is an able advocate of the dissolution of the Union, the abolition of the Christian Sabbath, and the overthrow of the American Church. He glories in these objects, and frankly declares that his course lies 'over the ruins of the American Church and the American Union'—that the Constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with death and an agreement with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with helf-and constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with a constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with a constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with a constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with a constitution of the United States is 'a coverant with a constitution of the United States the Constitution of the United States is 'a covernant with death and an agreement with hell—and that the American clergy are 'a brother-bood of thieves.' He has written a book in support of these doctrines. Yet he is employed to lecture in support of the allied cause! As to Mr. Wright, he is an able and doubtless an honest man; but his political course and sentiments are infamous and damnable. In the Patriot of Dec. 17, 1846, will be isomed a letter from him, which will give the reading of the Journal, the death of one of our associates was announced, and the House adjourned over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House as again been in Committee on the Message, other subjects—Instead of his views. He was in Europe when he wrote it; and he says in that letter—I have done all I could for the past two years, to get the people of Britain to aid in bringing about THE DISSOLUTION OF THE AMERICAN UNION.' The letter is full of such sentiments; and in it Mr. Wright declares—' For myself, I feel bound to disclaim the name of American.' Yet the man who says and feels this, is employed by the federal allies in this State to advocate their cause! Truly, that cause must be desperate when such means are found necessary to sustain it. But it corned the reading of the Journal, the death of one of our associates was announced, and the House adjourned over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House adjourned over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House as gain been in Committee on the Message, other subjects—Instead over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House adjourned over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House has again been in Committee on the Message, other subjects—Instead over to the next week. For the few days, within the last two weeks, that the House has again been in Committee on the Message, other subjects—Instead over to the next we

From the New-Hampshire 'Rough and Ready.

THE ALLES IN TROUBLE.

The Independent Democrat and the Statesman, last week, both published in a conspicuous part of their columns, a notice that Henry C. Wright would hold forth at the Court House, on Saturday evening and Sunday, and at the Unitarian usering, house Sanday evening, and at the Unitarian usering, house Sanday evening, 'against the Mexican war in particular.' Agreeably to the notice, Wright and Pillsbury did hold forth at the Court House, on Saturday war in particular.' Agreeably to the notice, Wright and Pillsbury did hold forth at the Court House, on Saturday evening and so the Markey and both denounced the President, the administration, and Gen. Pierce, in the most outrageous manner, and they also lashed some of the Whigs, for their support of the war. Some Democrats were in to hear what they had to say—and so the Josephanner, and find that they are likely to do you more harm that; good, you need not think to escape from the same paper.

From the same paper.

FEDERAL VENERATION FOR RELIGION.

The federal party always boasted that it; possessed it all the region; but it is only recently that has committed this precious, commodity to such religious tasts as the election.

From the same paper.

FEDERAL VENERATION FOR RELIGION.

The federal party always boasted that it; possessed it all the religion, but it is only recently that has committed this precious, commodity to such religious to such the federal party always boasted that it; possessed it all the religion, but it is only recently that has committed this precious, commodity to such religious to the federal party always boasted that it; possessed it all the religion, but it is only recently that has committed this precious, commodity to such religious to the federal party always boasted that it; possessessed it all the religion, but it is only recently that has committed

suitable the advocate and exponent of roces, in this sense, an infidel in religion, a de-banchee in morals, and a renegade in politics, like the editor of the Independent Democrat, may well be entrusted with its exclusive custody. Like his master, who could be 'pig or puppy,' to suit the

but for the priestly profession in America, slavery had ere this been abolished,' that he 'believes in a Christian ministry, but a professional hireling priest-hood is the bulwark of slavery and war.' We repeat, no one can now doubt the propriety of the exclusive claim of the federal party to 'all the religion.'

SELECTIONS.

SPEECH OF MR. PALFREY, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

On the Political Aspect of the Slave Question. (In Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, January 26, 1843.)

Mr. CHAIRMAN :- On the 22d day of Decen same welcome improvement in the state of feeling around us. It is but a little while since I read From the N. H. Independent Democrat.

OLD HUNKERS !N ALLIANCE WITH THE DISUNIONISTS!

When the pro-slavery lenders are about to resort to some base means to carry the election, they almost invariably begin the operation by charging upon their opponents the very trick they intend to play themselves. In pursuance of this established mode of operation, just before the election, their organs, the Rough and Randy and Patriot, come of peli-mell upon the Garrisonite Disunionis. It is the composite design of the Merican Union! Praker Pillsbury; be is an able advocate of the dissolution of the Merican Union! Praker Pillsbury; be is an able advocate of the dissolution. There were some the men who threaten to walk 'over the ruins of the American Union! Praker Pillsbury; be is an able advocate of the dissolution of the Merican Union! Praker Pillsbury; be is an able advocate of the dissolution of the Merican Union! two articles in the 'Southern Review' on this sub-

cessfully, till just before the Committee rose.

The gentleman from Maryland, if I understood lime, expressed, an opinion that the subject of slavery was unsuitable to be introduced into the discussions of this House. [Mr. McLane assented.] the people of New Hampshire will never sustain a party which countenances such infamous sentiments, and employs such infamous men.

From the New-Hampshire 'Rough and Ready.'



COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

FEBRUARY 18, 1848

point, did not suit the purpose of his argument—
The free population of the United States, according to the census of 1840, amounted to not far from fifteen millions; the slaveholders, at a liberal sestimate, were not more than three hundred thousand. A numerical preponderance among the free population, in the proportion of nearly fifty to one, in favor of the free interest.—
In the Presidential election of 1844, there were about three millions of voters; between one hundred and one hundred and fifty thousand of these voters were holders of slaves; that is, the majority of non-slaveholding voters over slaveholding, was somewhere between two millions seven hundred thousand and three millions—a disproportion of twents or thirty to one.

But is the gentleman to be told by me, of the power which can be exerted by the concentrated energies of an active oligarchy, spread over a country, intent on a single policy, and bound together by a common intelligence and a common interest?—how, with its ever watchful ambition, it will take the lead of the busy and inert masses?—how it can intimidate and overawe the weak, beguing and conciliate the easy, and bribe the mercent of the free millions of Free Musonry.

The free population, in the proportion of the most three power which can be called to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. By the Constitution of Massachusetts, I say, freedom is universal within her limits, and citizenship has nothing to do with color. There was never an net of Emancipation in that Commonwealth. Emancipation took place by force of the organic law. Three years after its adoption, a colored man prosecuted a white for assault and hattery. The fact was admitted, but justified on the ground that the lakes was a slave, and that the assault was the lawful chastisement of the mister. The court held, that under the clause of the Bill of Rights declaring that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain hatural, essential, and inheadle rights, among which may be reckoned the ri

y guice and concluste the casty, and nother the public content of the contry, and a powerful party was organized, against the institution of Free Masonry. The charge was, (I do not enter into the merits of the controversy, that the institution had been the cause of the death of a citizen, and that it was an irresponsible powers, spread like net-work over the land, and compacted by ouths and symbols which are it is normal potent unity and secrety of action. But how many more lives of citizens have been a serificed to the Masonry of the Slaveholders, and how many more lives of citizens have been at the limit, and their combination of power and of activity, than any system of online and symbols could create? Slavery exists but in half of the States of the Union. But by the possession of the bulk of the property in those States, and their influence beyond their borders. Small as are its comparative numbers, it takes its place in the internal government of those States, and their influence beyond their borders. Small as are its comparative numbers, it takes its place in the internal government of those States, and their influence beyond their borders. Small as are its comparative numbers, it takes its place in the national conneits, as the representative of the aggregate weight of those States. With this weight, and with the skill derived from making politics its study and practice, it comes as a seller into the market of the maional patronage—with the retaining fees of fortune for the basely sortid, and promotion for the basely aspiring. What wonder that it should find means to perplex the simple, and beguile and southe the good, as well as to enlist and use the selfsh? What wonder that it should find means to perplex against each other, and take to itself effectually the balance of power, and the lion's share of the prizes at stake?

But why reason about it. Look at the facts.

But why reason about it. Look at the facts.

But why reason about it, Look at the facts.

But why reason about it. Look at the facts. I have a statement before me, which, if not punctiliously exact, is not far from the truth; and it runs as follows:

'The Presidency, at the close of Mr. Polk's true, will have been in Northern hands for 19 and the content of the facts. The Slave Question had closed the doors of the Federal Courts, to which it belonged to extend the security the Federal Constitution had assured. The Messachusetts lawyer could not reach the bench before which he would be the content of the facts.

term, will have been in Northern hands for 12 and have pleaded for the liberty and rights of Massapreme Court Judges appointed since 1789, 11 were from the North and 17 from the South; Atorney Generals, 5 from the North and 14 from the South; 10 Speakers of the House of Representatives from the North, 21 from the South; 16 Presidents of highly penal henceforward to seek legal redress in factors and regime of the was from the with indignity, if it were possible for indignity to reach such a man. And laws, so called, were forthwith enacted, making it highly penal henceforward to seek legal redress in the Senate pro tem. from the North to 61 from the South; and 54 Northern to 80 Southern foreign tremest outrages offered to a New England free-man.

Mr. Chairman, we have no present remedy. and military officers throughout.

Ministers. So of Chief Justices, Cabinet, naval and military officers throughout.'

Such is the disproportion in the distribution of offices of emolument and honor, to correspond to a proportion of voters, on the favored side, of one to twenty or thirty of the whole vote. No matter for the emolument—I speak for the great mass of the people of the free States, the honest people, who are not struggling for the 'spoils.' We have other avenues to gain, the ways of industry and of frugality, which we prefer. No matter for the honor. We can find that in the paths of science and letters, and in the offices of a blameless and useful private life. But this accumulation of public offices in one class of bands represents the accumulation of Political Power, and affords the means of perpetuating and extending it.

See how it is exercised. Let me first mention the unutterably heinous law—I can characterize it by no milder epithet—of Feb. 12th, 1793, putting the liberty of every freeman in this nation at the mercy of every pattry town or county magistrate whom the kidnapper may delude or bribe to do his dirty work. If my neighbor suces me for twenter likely the Constitution of my counter gives me to distant downfall of the offices the Constitution, which Massachusetts every pattry town or county magistrate whom the kidnapper may delude or bribe to do his dirty work. If my neighbor suces me for twenter likely the Constitution of my counter gives me

moon the kidnapper may delude or bribe to do this dirty work. If my neighbor sues me for twenty dollars, the Constitution of my country gives me the security of a jury of our neers to use the secur security of a jury of our peers to pass between Not so with my liberty, which I value at more than twenty dollars. Let a stranger come among us of the free States, and claim one of our number as his runaway slave, and let him satisfy, any how, some trading justice that his claim is good, and that justice's warrant is good for him against all the world. The law makes no distinction between white and black men, though, if it did, it would make no difference in the enormity of the principle. Let the man-stealer get the warrant, and with it he may bring me or any representative from a free State on this floor to the auction block close by this Capitol, to make our next remove in chains to Natchez or New-Orleans. He may take my wife from my side, or my infant from its cradle, and if I resist, he is armed with the whole power of the country to strike me down. The odious law, by its letter, threatens and insults the Governor of Massschusetts or New York as much as the darkest menial they employ. Do gentlemen say the law would never be so executed? Be it so. What would prevent it? The law of force, or the fear of force. The standing outrage and indignity, standing on the defiled pages of the Statute Book, are still the same.

What next? Look at your Cherokee troubles, and your Seminole War. One of those misfortunes of the Cherokees, which led to your driving them off at the cost of the national honer in the violation of sixteen treaties, was, that they were charged with harboring fugitive slaves. The same was the great sin of the Seminoles in Florida, expisted in a stubborn conflict of seven years' duration, at the price of I know not how many lives, and of at least twenty millions of dollars, (and nobody knows how much more) of which we of the North had to pay our share, soner than Southern slaves should get away from their owners.

Test it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND PETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVERANT WITH SEATE,

WHOLE NO. 893.

you to do? Give it all up in disgust, and fall back upon the unlimited despotism of a single man?—Surely not. What then? Simply if we cannot all do as we please to do—let the majority do as they please to do. Have you, gentlemen, found a better rule of action than this? Have you, knowned and in good faith entered into the partners. ingly and in good faith, entered into the partner-ship of the American government? You have ship of the American government? You have agreed to play; you have put up the stakes; you have cast the die; you have lost! What say you —will you pay up? One pays up after a fight, another pays up after some grumbling and swearing, and the third pays up with a gentlemanly grace. Now which is the honest and sensible man, A, B, or C—the first, second, or last? You and I and the American people have formed this partnership of Republicanism: we have put up the stakes, we have said knowingly whatever the constituted authorities by legal majorities expect. constituted authorities by legal majorities enact,

constituted authorities by legal majorities enact, that we will abide.

Congress says there shall be war with Mexico; we have said we are opposed to war with Mexico; we have done our duty; we have played the game and have lost! What shall we do? Shall we refuse to pay? You say, yes: I say no. There is an end of it! *Logic' brings us just to this point: an end of it! *Logic' brings us just to this point: shall we do what we have agreed to do or not?—You say, no; I say, yes. You must either go with the government, or dissolve the government. For my part, great evils as seemed to me the Texas iniquity and Mexican war, they were yet more sufferable than revolution and the dissolution of the Union. There cannot be any middle ground. If you refuse to pay when you lose, there is an end of all playing. If you refuse to carry out the ennetments of government, there is an end of all government. Well, but the regular army ought to fight, not you a volunter. Why ough the regular to fight? Because he is paid for it. Shall a man be excused for a violation of principle bea man be excused for a violation of principle be-cause he is *paid?* If I committed a crime in join-ing the army, then did every soldier who believed he war unjust, commit the same crime. Why then lenounce only me? If I committed a crime in going to the war, then did every American denvgoing to the war, then did every American denying the justice of the war, who contributed money
by paying taxes, or who gave aid and comfort to
the army, commit the same crime. If there was a
man who, opposing the justice of the war, who did
not use all the energies and means, which, after
providing first for himself and his, he owes universal man, in aid of the Mexicans and against the American army, that man committed the same crime. I go boldly a step beyond all this—every man believing the Mexican war unjust, unless holding the doctrine of non-resistance, who did not take up arms against the Americans, and who was not ready to paril his life in the Mexican cause, that man committed the same crime. Let impartial reason then determine, who has been the victim of 'logic,' you or I. Once more. The jury is the legal creature of the government; the prisoner has undergone a fair trial; all the forms of the law have been complied with; he is condemned to be hung to death. You individually think the man innocent, or you are opposed to capital punishments; will you hang him? If you think with me, you will, if not you will quietly retire and leave me to do it! You are a coward in such a case. I say either hang him or help him Sagrey or the such a case. I say either hang him or help him Sagrey or the sustain a sugar, it rolls you to sustain

portation of foreign sugar; it robs you to sustain slave-labor. Will you pay it? You have never thought of doing otherwise; then you have committed the same crime for which I am denounced.—Will I pay it? Yes. Because it is the law. Will you pay it? 'Yes: because I cannot help it.' Indeed!—There was in Boston once, a set of men
who, when an unjust tax was laid upon them, by
power to which they did not assent, said, we will
die, but pay no tax! Which were the nobler, you
or your ancestors? 'Logic' places you in the dilemma of denouncing your ancestors, or by admitting that the obligations for action are widely different, of losing your argument!

In a Republic, it seems to me to be the duty of

every good citizen to advocate what he deems right; but when the public will has been definitely declared in legal form, though it be diametrically opposed to his, he ought in good faith to carry out that will—dissolve the government by the days of the carry out that will—disolve the government by revolutor leave the country. It does not follow, the ought to have gone to the war, or that thousands of others ought to have gone; they and you may have been more useful in other vocations. But this I been more useful in other vocations. But this I ray, that you and every other man in this Republic who votes or partakes of its protection, should have 'aided and abetted' me and the American army who did go to the war, until the proper achorities had concluded it by a peace. It suited my temperament to play the soldier, yours to be tax-payer. I trust we have both discharged our based of the war then, it was possible dury, he soing to the war then, it was possible dury, he soing to the war then, it was possible dury, he soing to the war then. whole duty. In going to the war then, it was possible to have been consistent, it was possible to have been a soldier in the pro-slavery Mexican war, and yet to have been an honest anti-slavery man. My motives then, not the act, must determine motives then, not the act, must determine my consistency. Now, long before the declaration of the war, I avowed in public speeches in the North, that I would go to it. Why was I not then denounced? The carnestness which I displayed in this cause gave me the reputation of being a fanatic. The untold wees which have come upon a farmatic. The untold wees which have come upon us by the annexation of Texas were long since seen by me, as well as by every intelligent observer of human events. I would that I had possessed eloquence equal to the infinite issue—that our nation had been spared her great crime—that the Constitution of my country were yet unbroken— that her millions of treasure had been spent in the liberation of the children of her own soil, that the blood of the great dead had not been shed in vain

Opinion of Judge Johnson, August 7, 1823, in the case of Henry Elkison vs. Francis Deliesseline,

To be continued.

sheriff of Charleston District.

blood of the great dead had not been shed in vain—that the tears of widows and orphaus had not moistened so many hearths, now desolate forever!

Believing, with Channing, that the triumphs of war are third rate in the scale of human greatness, and that even then, to be glorious, they must be just, it seems hardly probable that I was 'intoxicated with the mad spirit of war.' If I was ambitious there was some peculiarity in my taste: they Book, are still the same.

What next? Look at your Cherokee troubles, and your Seminole War. One of those misfortunes of the Cherokees, which led to your driving them off at the cost of the national honor in the violation of sixteen treaties, was, that timy were charged with harboring lingtitive always. The same was the great sin of the Seminoles in Florida, expired in a stubborn conflict of seven years' dura-and of a teast twenty millions of dollars, (and no-body knows how much mare) of which we of the North had to pay our share, sooner than Southern slaves should get away from their owners.

But time is wasting, and I must pass entirely over many things, and fightly over many others,—As to this Political Aspect of the Slave Question, how has it dealt with our Right of Petition, and our Freedom of Speech and of the Press—the two last belonging to the inheritance of our Anglotis in the poorest vassed that crouches before a despot's throne. For several years, the petitions of our constituents for the redress of what they felt to the officers of the Sun, and the other press of the Sun, and the other petition, and our Freedom of Speech and of the Press—the two last belonging to the inheritance of our Anglotis in the poorest vassed that crouches before a despot's throne. For several years, the petitions of our constituents for the redress of what they felt to the officers of press, were contemptiously thrown back by a standing regulation of this lower than the output of the officers of the Sun, and of the press of the sun and ordinated on the Direct, but to save, if likery and the sun ordinated the coated the limiting time of the contemptous the officers of the Sun of th

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From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

FREE NEGROES IN SLAVE STATES. A foreign correspondent of the 'Atlas' furnishes that paper with the following copy of an interest-ing correspondence (supposed to have taken place) between Alexandre Dumas and a celebrated Southern Democrat:

Among other characteristics, Dumas is a great Having visited the other quarters of globe, he is anxious to go to America. Being, however, a mulatto, he is said to be afraid that he will be taken and sold as a slave. This has given rise to the following correspondence, of which I give you the first English translation:

From Alexandre Dumas to the Hon. J. C. C-n. PARIS, April 1st, 1847.

Sra:-I shall make no apology for addressin you the present letter. I see your tunne enrolled among the leading Democrats of the United States. I cannot but feel assured that the request I am about to make will be cheerfully granted. My name cannot be unknown to you. I am the au-thor of Monte Christo and other works, which have heralded my fame throughout Europe. I rank among my personal friends many individuals of nd even royal birth I am the familiar associate of the leading literary and scientific charaters of Paris. I am a member of the Institute, and went the cross of the Legion of Honor. Yet my mother was a negro, and I am not ashamed to con-fess that my person makes open declaration of my

Ineage,
I have travelled in other quarters of the globe; yet, resembling my renowned namesake, who sighed to conquer new worlds, I am anxious to visit your transatlantic continent. In this, I am less moved by vain cariosity than a desire to breathe the pure atmosphere of civil liberty, and to mipule my ardent sympathies with those of a free and happy people. One thing alone deters me from immediately realizing this cherished wish of my heart. I am told that my African blood will subject me to inconveniences in the United States, and that I may be even taken and sold as a slave. ording t the existing laws. This, of course, I hold to be an atrocious slander, propagated by the envious monarchists of the old world. Yet I have deemed it prudent to address you on the subject, and solicit your advice. If there be any difficulty in my travelling through the United States, might it not be removed by my being invested with some diplomatic functions, which I have no doubt my friend and admirer, the Duke de Montpensier, would readily obtain for me. An early reply to this note will confer upon me a lasting obligation. Accept, sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

A. DUMAS.

[Mr. C-n to A. Dumas.] CHARLESTON, Aug. 1st, 1847.

Sin: - I have the honor to acknowledge the refams are familiar to me, yet I have not the power. to aid in the accomplishment of your wishes.— Your African blood would subject you to impris-enment in this State, as well as all the other slave States of the American Union. Your genius and reputation could afford you no protection. You belong to a race that has been the slave of the higher and stronger races from time immemorial, you have read my various speeches and letters, you must be convinced that slavery is an instituonen of and comper, and especially avorance of ersonal and national liberty. That it is compati-o with democracy, is evinced by the fact that the Slave States are the chief seats of democracy in this Union, and that we regard the democratic party here as the main bulwark of the institution. That slavery is favorable to civilization is demonstrated by the fact that in this State, (South Caro lina,) where the slaves are double the number of the whites, refinement of manners is carried to the highest pitch, and Charleston, its capital, is the acknowledged metropolis of American chivalry. It would not avail you in coming here, to be invested with a diplomatic character. Necessity knows no Self-protection is the first law of society .-Though slavery is a benignant institution, and our slaves are the happiest creatures in the world, yet wed to come here, they might free blacks were allo excite their fellow Africans to insurrection. live, sir, in the midst of a perpetual crisis. We must preserve our throats from butchery, our homes from conflagration, at all hazards. At the should you visit Charleston, you would, doubtless, experience no insult, but you would be politely turned out of town by our chivalry, as was lately the case in respect to a public agent sent hither by

the State of Massachusetts. I am, respectfully, yours, J. C. C

For the authenticity of these letters, I cannot vouch, further than to suggest that they may be im-agined to suit the characters and circumstances of The parties. C. C. L.

From the New-York Evangelist.

TESTIMONY AGAINST THE WAR. The Presbytery of Utien, at their recent annual

meeting at New-York Mills, adopted the following preamble and resolutions on the subject of the Mexican War :-Whereas war is one of the greatest evils which

can afflict the human race, and is especially to be deplored in this age of national advancement and religion; and whereas we, of all other people on the face of the earth, have the least occasion to disturb the peace of the world, and from our geographical position and the pacific nature of our government, should be the leader of the nations in all things conducive to peace; and whereas we aged in an expensive and ruinous was ith a neighboring republic; therefore, Resolved, I. That we view this war as wholly

ssary, aggressive, and wicked—a stain ope our high professions and character as a injurious to ourselves and the people with who are at variance, clearly on hous of evil to our Union and prosperity as a republic, and rendering us justly obnoxious to the vengennee of Heaven.

Resolved, 2. That the ministers and Churches within our bounds are recommended to discounteace this uncalled for and most unnatural war, in on of peace to our beloved yet guilty country.

United States Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, submitted the following, which was ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That if any territory shall hereafter b

acquired by the United States, or annexed thereto, the act by which such territory is acquired or an-nexed, whatever such act may be, should contain an unalterable fundamental article or provision whereby slavery or involuntary servitude, excep as punishment for crime, shall be forever excluded from the territory acquired or annexed.

Resolved, That in any cession of territory that may be acquired as the result of the war with Mexico, the desire of that republic, expressed by her Commissioners in their negotiation with Mr. Trist, to provide for the protection of the inhabitants the coded territory against the introduction of the system of human slavery therein, by a stipulation to that effect in any treaty that may be made, can-not, consistently with the rights of those inhabi-tants, or with the principles of justice and liberty which have been proclaimed to the world as the basis of our institutions, be disregarded or denied.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 18, 1848. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

The following are among the petitions that have been presented to the Legislature, for the Secession was adopted, in which Whigs, Democrats and Lib of Massachusetts from the Union :-

Of J. Drake, C. C. Field and 205 other legal voters, and 62 non-voters, of Leominster.
Of Moses Sawin, and 152 legal voters, and 124

Of Elbridge Sprague, and 191 other legal voters, and 212 non-voters, of Abington. Of William Whiting, and 111 other legal voters,

and 78 non-voters, of North Bridgewater. Of Ichabod Morton, Bourne Spooner, and 91 other legal voters, and 51 non-voters, of Plymouth. Of Eli F. Burnham, and 69 other legal voters, and

97 non-voters, of Danvers.

Of Artemas Woodward, and 66 other legal voters, and 59 non-voters, of Raynham.

Of Benjamin Snow, Jr., and 47 other legal voters, of Fitchburg. Of David Torrey, and 47 other legal voters, of

Scituate. Of Samuel L. Hill, and 32 other legal voters, of

Of Elkanah Nickerson, Jr., and 63 other legal vo ters, of Harwich.

Of Stillman Lothrop, and 21 others, of Cambridge. Of D. B. Bill, A. C. Norcross, and 33 other legal

voters, and 39 non-voters, of Upton. It will be seen that Leominster, Southboro', Abington, and North Bridgewater, have set a noble example, which ought to be widely imitated.

IT No time should be lost by our anti-slavery friends in other towns. Let them at once do up the dignity and power, driven ignominiously from the work committed to their hands, and send their petitions to the Legislature.

The following letter, from an early and much es teemed friend of our cause, tells a good story for Southboro'. Let every town ' go and do likewise.'

Sоетнвово', Feb. 12, 1848. Dean FRIEND May :- We have used those Disunion petitions you left us, and have, we think, had now bind her to the Slave States, and to institute first rate success; for out of 271 legal voters, being a new government for herself, as that her citizens all that were on our check-list last fall, (and we think the number less now, as many have left town,) of heaven. There is no other remedy for these in we have obtained now 152 voters, and 124 non-voters, besides spreading a good deal of anti-slavery Time will prove this declation to be true to the lettruth among the people. Had all the districts in ter. town, six in number, been as faithfully canvassed as three of them were, the result would have been, we think, much greater.

The time has been, you know, when most men regarded the Constitution and Union as too sacred to talked about, otherwise than glorified. But now we have obtained the signatures of a large majority question of the legal voters of this town, asking its abolition -considering the destruction of the Constitution and the Union a less evil than Slavery. What a change! and the other a merchant, selling ribbons and Let us, one and all, give thanks unto God, and take silks on the corner of the adjoining block. Courage. We think the anti-slavery truth sown here at the quarterly meeting was not all lost, but is springing up, and bringing forth fruit. Thanks be to God, and to our anti-slavery agents and friends, for their labors of love among us. We send you a part of the result of our labor-the Petition. Com- -For this libel, Garrison was fined and imprisonmit it to such hands as you think best. If you think proper, you may tell the world what little Southboro' has done. Per order of the friends of Disunion. Yours for peace and righteous union,

EXTREME POLITICAL PROFLIGACY.

MOSES SAWIN.

The inevitable tendency of politics is to demor-alize those who engage with zeal in its strifes. In the year 1818. The fine and imprisonment, result The inevitable tendency of politics is to demornot of principle; and as it is all amperelin to belle with my anti-slavery career, except as an incident. cess to obtain a majority, the most dishonorable I had previously consecrated myself to the cause of means are resorted to, without a blush, to secure the slave, even before I went to Baltimore; so that votes. Every election is marked by chicanery, the 'singular fact' of this letter-writer turns out to falsehood, slander, deception, and impiety, on all be a purely imaginary one. Towards Francis sides and by every party engaged in it. It is a con-Todd, I cherished no ill will whatever; but, on flict for place, emolument, power, and worldly hon- learning that a ship belonging to him was about sailor; and with such, Christianity has nothing to do, ing from Baltimore with a cargo of slaves, I deexcept to condemn it as sinful. Take up the party nounced the act as scandalous and cruel, and held newspapers-no matter on which side they are found up that nefarious traffic as equally guilty with the larations, and malignant in their spirit. Some evition, I was heavily fined by a Baltimore Court, and dence of this may be found on the first page of our incarcerated in the jail of that city forty-nine days. present number.

At the present time, the political cauldron in New Hampshire is boiling furiously, and into it is In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, We cast any thing and every thing that the political sorcerers deem useful for their purpose. Within the last fortnight, Henry C. Wright and Parker Pillsbury have visited Concord, (the head quarters of this agitation,) and held one or two public meetings, in which they bore the same faithful testimony vocated the dissolution of the present national compact on the highest moral and religious grounds. For daring to exercise this liberty of speech, and having the preaumption to visit the Granite State at this plies from the last the preadmption to visit the Grands—Whig, Democratic, crisis, all the political journals—Whig, Democratic, for this most infamous and unrighteous crusade:

And whereas, the present generation is guilty them in the language of Billingsgate, and each is endeavoring to excel the others in the magnitude of its lies, and the maliciousness of its defamation. It its lies, and the maniciousness of the definition of the property of the United is appalling to see how coolly they make statements gress to pass a law, authorizing a direct tax to be necessary to be utterly vile and mendacious, levied on all the people and property of the United but with which they hope to deceive the ignorant and inflame the prejudiced, and add to their number. The Independent Democrat, the organ of the Hale party, accuses Messrs Wright and Pillsbury of directly playing into the hands of the old Huntle of directly playing into the hands of Slavery in but with which they hope to deceive the ignorant and power,' who are represented as highly pleased at These Resolves are the best that have yet been the course pursued by these noble witnesses for God and Liberty! The Whig Statesman calls them disturbers of the public peace-mad-cap reformers' -and says there is reason to apprehend that a good cal leaders at the Capital'! The Whig 'Wilmot the management of the 'National Reform Associa-Proviso' deals in the same slang, and adds to the tion,' (whose Utopian object is the freedom of the number of lies by asserting that Mr. Wright and Mr. public lands,) are not deserving of the respect or Pillsbury 'abused the Free Will Baptists,' (they confidence of the true friends of down-trodden hudid not utter a word about that denomination !) manity. The regular perusol of their organ, 'Youse and eulogised the pro-slavery party to the skies'! ANERICA,' satisfies us that they are destitute of The Democratic Patriot represents Mr. Pillsbury as principle, and animated by a vulgar and selfish spiremployed to lecture in support of the allied cause, it. In the last number of that paper, professed abo and Mr. Wright as hired by the federal allies in litionists are told that they have a more imperative New Hampshire'! 'The 'Rough and Ready' (Dem.) duty to perform than the liberation of the chattel says they 'are the leaders of the van-goard of the slave' and that duty is, (sublime disinterested allied army'-that 'the federalists have brought ness!) to look out for number one! To ask the them into the State to help them carry the next laboring classes of the North to combine for the election '- that . they denounced the President, the overthrow of the bloody system of Southern slavery, administration, and Gen Pierce, in the most outra-geous manner —and that 'no one will deny the exthese champions'! All these unprincipled papers can to liberate every enslaved human being.' Very are shocked at the impiety exhibited in the calling generous and considerate, this! We are sick of the of the Anti-Sabbath Convention-of course.

ing charges against our faithful and dauntless coad- the evidence of knavery and foliy. To represent jutors are not only ' gross as a mountain, open, pal- the condition of the laboring classes of the North as pable, but they flatly contradict each other. By the equally to be deployed with that of the Southern confessions of all these journals, impartial justice slaves, and the first to be improved, is to insult the was meted out to all the rival parties, and hence it human understanding, and to deal largely in falseis they are all howling like fiends, and as those who hood. Fire shall not burn it out of us, that the are tormented before the time. What higher com- working-man, who talks in this style, is either a mendations do our friends need? God be with them knave or a simpleton. If he has ordinary intellito enable them still to declare the whole truth, in gence, he knows that he is not speaking the truth; whatever place they may speak, whether the people and if he is destitute of brains, he ought to hold his to whom they are sent hear or forbear!

The Cincinnati Herald contains the proceedings a meeting held in Dublin, Wayne county, Indi ana, Dec. 28th, 1847, at which a Wilmor Province vent the extension of ve territory. An address to those who love their country more than party erty men are cordially invited 'to forget for a time their prejudices, and differences on minor questions,' and to unite 'in one grand effort to save the coun try,' by going for the Wilmol provise! No invita tion is extended to the old organized abolitionists, because it is well known that 'old birds are not to be eaught with chaff.' This movement, we presume, has originated in a benevolent spirit; but tho who have started it have yet to learn the A, B, C, of the anti-slavery alphabet. The Wilmot Proviso, though we should hail its adoption by Congress as a sign of anti-slavery progress, is not the great issu before the country. That issue is, the immediate and entire abolition of slavery on every inch of American territory, and, in order to hasten that sublime event, the dissolution of this Union. Just so long as the present Union exists, will the peaceful emancipation of the slaves be an impossible event and the strides of the Slave Power be more and

MR. PALFREY'S SPEECH.

We have commenced the publication of this ex cellent speech, to which we need not invite the special attention of our readers, as it will be sure to be read by all with lively interest. To every thoughtful mind, imbued with the spirit of liberty, the position in which Massachusetts is placed by the Slave Power, as stated by Mr Palfrey-ber citizens seized in southern ports, scourged, cast int prison, and sold into slavery, on account of their complexion-her embassadors, clothed with official South, on touching its soil-every appeal to th Supreme Court, on her part, for a redress of these grievances, effectually closed up by southern penal enactments-the helplessness of Massachusetts being disarmed by those compromises of the Con on which she respects,' while she continue a member of the Union-as incontestibly proves it to be her sacred duty at once to snap the cords which sufferable acts than the Dissolution of the Union

A SINGULAR PACT NOT A PACT. In the Washington correspondence of the Chris tian (Baptist) Watchman, we find the following; " It is a singular fact, that thirty-four years sinc the men, through whose agency question of slavery has been set ithin a few doors of each other, in the quiet town of Newburyport. The one, a slim apprentice boy, engaged in setting up types in a printing office, ed. This, then, was the rise of that fierce spirit of contention which has roused the cry of oppression and wrong, from one end of the country to the other, and made slavery the 'vexed question'

The correspondent of the Watchman is mistaken in two points. The period he refers to is less than thirty years, as I did not go to learn the 'art and you will find them unscrupulous in their dec- foreign. For this honest outburst of moral indigna-

assigned for Tuesday next, and in the meantime or-

dered to be printed :-Whereas, The war with Mexico is a war of agagainst all the parties which are acting under this purpose of planting slavery on a free soil; and pro-slavery Constitution, as they deliver in Massa-chusetts, or any other part of the country; and adernment has been given unreservedly to its cution and support, thereby making it a war, not of the administration or of party, but of the nation, manstly implicating all who have voted men or sup-es from the first, under the lying Preamble, to a last man enrolled or the last dollar appropriated

tates.
Resolved, That no further supplies of men or m

presented in any legislative assembly. Let the peo ple have the Ayes and Noes upon them.

NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

We have long been satisfied, that those who have majve claim of the federal party to the services of homestead, it will then be our duty to do all we wretched clamor about ' Wages Slavery,' as compar Here you have the morality of politics. These ly- able with 'Chattel Slavery.' It carries upon its face peace.

We hear much, recently, about Daniel Webster's efforts' in the Supreme Court, but nothing about his neglect of duty in the Senate. Receiving eight dollars per day for his time and services, he devotes both to his own private pursuits. The same conduct in other men, on a different stage of action, would be regarded as dishonest, and treated accordingly. —Reabury Gazetts.

IT Mr. Webster has scarcely given a vote in the Senate, on any question, during the present session; niggers'—was in exact accordance with the malignor has he yet found time or inclination to open his nant prejudices of the white population; on its list lips in that body in regard to the war. To be re- of officers were enrolled the names of the most disceiving eight dollars a day as a Senator, and at the tinguished statesmen and divines; its popularity same time constantly pursuing his professional busi- was as wide as the nation; it received the legisla ness in the Supreme Court, which brings him enor- tive sanction of at least fourteen States; it enlisted nous fees, is the honesty of Iago, whose constant in- in its support every pulpit, and almost every press, junction was, 'Put money in thy purse!' There is in the land; and its annual income was large. What, o man whose course, for the last twenty years, we have regarded with more disgust and indignation towards the removal of the colored population than that of Daniel Webster. Though massive and has transplanted to Africa not exceeding six thoucomprehensive in intellect, he seems to have no beart. What to him are the sighs and sufferings of dred a year, which is not equal to the daily increase: three millions of his countrymen in slavery? He In thirty years, the increase of that population has Moloch on the soil of Virginia, that he may receive and sught to be held in righteous abhorrence.

denunciatory of the Liberty party, since its refusal, at the Buffelo Convention, to maintain the absurd onization Society, but to the General Government dectrine, that the U. S. Constitution is an anti-sla- to perform this work. Will he tell us whence the very instrument. But its language now is- We power of the Government is derived to remove one do not suppose that the framers of the Constitution sixth part of the inhaitants of the land to a foreign istended to give the Federal Government power to shore? On this point, we are profoundly ignorant. abolish slavery in the States. Exactly so. It is as Only let such a proposition be made in Congress-certain that they intended to guarantee the unobstructed prosecution of the foreign slave trade for subject of slavery, and create an excitement such as twenty years, after the adoption of the Constitution- has not yet been witnessed, then we will confess to give to slaveholders a three-fifths representation for that abolitionism is dead, and that the colored peotheir slaves-to allow the slave hunter to track his ple do not desire to enjoy liberty and equality in victim all over the country-and to pledge the phys- this the land of their nativity. ical force of the nation to suppress every slave in- The colonization scheme has been detested by the surrection-as that they met in Philadelphia, and colored people from the hour of its formation. They there framed their 'covenant with death,' and made took the lead in publicly denouncing it, long before ly certain. To enter into governmental alliance least a dozen years before our own mind was endecisive action in accordance with it !

Chronotype, over the signature of 'Noggs,' and the -in vain. slimy creature who edits the Lynn Pioneer, (both of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery been on the score of funds, but in consequence of Societies,) were the prominent speakers at the late the unwillingness of free colored persons to be ex Women's A. S. Fair at Pawtucket. 'Noggs' cele- iled for ever from their native land. Thus, in the which the following will suffice as a specimen :-

Oh, Elizur, you know not, shut up in your sanc-tum as you are, what people there are in the world. You never will know what a female woman's fair is, unless you go to Rhode Island some day and see one. It is no more like the fligid lifeless critter they galvanize into a semblance of life annually at n, than physic' is like water, -in fact, the stems of medication well represent them, cientific,' prescribed, formal and uninvit ing—the other simple, unostentatious, socially democratic, cheering, purifying and ennobling."

All this is affecting and sublime to the last degree

A FAITHFUL WITNESS. We listened to a discourse, on Sunday forenoon, at the Melodeon, which, for the plainness of its testimony, and the of the times, exceeded any one we have ever heard upon it, he scathingly rebuked the prevalent dis- Hear what it says about the war with Mexico desperate inhumanity of those who continue to sell cipled and worthless. intoxicating drinks-the foul demon of slavery, with The Patriot says it is topposed to war, and with Mexico, which he justly branded as unparal. that it tells no lie, but speaks the truth, it goes the leled for its enormity. We should be glad to see whole length of the Washington Union against withthat sermon in print.

tled 'A Citizen's Appeal in regard to the War with ers call slavery the peculiar institution.' How easy Mexico - A Lecture delivered at Lyceam Hall, it is to 'sugar o'er the devil!' Lynn, January 16, 1848. By CHARLES C. SHACEthe Unitarian Church in Lynn.

IN CHARACTER. A select committee of the Ohio House of Representatives have reported against the news." abolishing Capital Punishment. No doubt the report will be adopted by the House. With the atrocious Black Laws on the Statute book of that State cloven foot, the Patriot says- We do not adopt the unrepealed, it is useless to expect that the gallows popular slang, [meaning the stern moral rebuke,] will be abolished with such a public sentiment as in regard to the course of our own government

PEACE BY THE SWORD. Among the bills passed to be engrossed at the present session of the Massa- ment has brought itself quite within the rules" !!! chusetts Legislature, we observe one is to incorpo- Are there any men in Central New York, claiming rate the American Peace Society! In seeking to and intending to be abulitionists, so ignorant or promote peace, it takes shelter behind the sword of fatuated as to patronise such a journal? It is conthe State-and is now ready to ' sue or be sued,' tinually playing into the hands of the present wick

A Noble Exception. The Whig U. S. House of Representatives has passed resolutions, highly complimentary to Gen. Scott and Gen. Taylor, for their ah Green, and William Goodell, though we will not murderous exploits in Mexico, in a war declared by do them the injustice to suppose that they endorse that same House to have been wantonly and uncoustitutionally waged by the President! The only man who recorded his vote in the negative, on both res olutions, was the undaunted Josnua R GILDINGS of Ohio-(Whig) All bonor to him for his firmness York, calls upon the colored people to take the an-

DICK CROWNINGSHIELD AND ZACHARY TAYLOR .-Our Hopedale non-resistant friends have just printed concerned. Slavery can be put down only by a cogent little tract of 12 pages, entitled . Dick combination of all classes against it. It is too Crowningshield, the assassin, and Zachary Taylor, in the day to make anti-slavery a merely complexion the soldier: the difference between them. By al affair. 'A man's a man, for a' that.' HENRY C. WRIGHT.' The parallel between these noted murderers (or, rather, the contrast, for there is really no parallel) is drawn in the most impressive greater than that of Crowningshield, who was bung views, the case is made out, and there is an end of Wright does not believe that 'one murder makes a ted, perhaps, than by the following :- QUERY-What wholesale murderer is the most guilty of all. May the arm or leg of his owner? Answer -- All flesh child ought to be in possession of it.

DIPPING OUT THE ATLANTIC WITH A TEA

Henry Clay, in his late Colonisation harangue advanced for the thousandth time the preposterous opinion, that the colored population of this country could be easily removed to Africa. Let us see what progress has already been made. The American Colonization Society has been in existence more than thirty years. Its object-to get rid of the then, has been accomplished by it, in thirty years, sees and hears them with stolid apathy. But he is been upwards of A MILLION. At this rate, how prompt to bow down and worship the slaveholding long would it take to colonize it? The experiment is about as progressize, as was the effort of the frog the applause of the vilest of men. He has, in ev- in the well, who jumped up two feet, and every ery exigency, basely betrayed the cause of liberty, time fell back three! Yet, with facts like these staring him in the face, Mr. Clay still clings to the old delusion of the feasibility of transporting to Af-Hor AND COLD. The Chronotype has been very rica a population now exceeding three millions.

But he will say, that he does not look to the Col-

their 'agreement with hell.' Another thing is equal- any white opponents of it appeared in the field-at with men-stealers is to abandon the cause of liberty. lightened on the subject. Not all the artifices to O, for one virtuous, trumpet-tongued outcry of 'NO gull them, that have been resorted to by the expatri-UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS,' on the part ationists, have misled or blinded them for a moment. of all the people of the free States-and bold and Only here and there an individual has been found willing (the willingness of a broken and despairing heart) to go to Liberia; but the great mass have ANOTHER TOKEN. As another token of the alien- stood firm and fixed in their noble purpose never to ated state of mind of the Rhode Island abolitionists, leave the country. In the South, to make the free from their old associates in the anti-slavery cause, colored people willing (!) to go, mob violence, lynch we notice that the low buffoon, who writes in the law, and crushing legislation, have been resorted to

The great difficulty which the Colonization Socie venomously and avowedly hostile to the existence ty has experienced since it was formed, has not brates the affair in the Chronotype, (the fit recep- last number of the organ of that Society, the Afritacle for all such trash,) in his peculiar style, of can Repository, it is said the Liberia Packet is expected to sail from Baltimore, on or about the 15th day of April; and it is added- We should be world, pleased to send out in the Packet a large company; but, at present, we do not know where they are to be obtained.' How popular is the colonization scheme among the colored people ' The Repository begs the friends of that unnatural scheme 'to diffuse the necessary information, and to stir up the minds of the colored people, and get us some good emigrants for our next expedition.' If they are wise, they will give no heed to the suggestion. Our colored friends eed no additional information on this point, and it will not be prudent for colonizationists to 'stir up their minds 'about it.

The Albany Patriot (the mouth-piece of the Lib. from the pulpit. It was delivered by John T. Sar- erty League') has made the discovery, that 'reason, gent, the Unitarian pastor at Somerville, whose no- right and policy were on the side of the annexation ble and independent bearing has for some time of Texas, and that, in opposing its annexation, for marked him as one of the free, outspoken spirits of four or five years scarcely nothing was done (by the the age. His text was the admonitory passage in abolitionists) to press the real issues with the Slave iah- Wo unto him that buildeth his house Power.' This from a paper claiming to be of a by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrong.' most radical anti-slavery stamp! But we are not -In the course of his straight-forward commentary now surprised at any of its incoherencies or antics. contion to get money, by fa.r means or foul, on the 'As to this foolish and flagitious war, . . . as far as part of the trading community-the religious profli- wrong and outrage are concerned, blame in the first gacy so frequently manifested in the erection of instance is to be charged home upon the other side, costly Gothic temples by rival sects, which reck. (i. e., the Mexican,) beyond all doubt, as it strikes lessly plunge into debt in order to have the most us.' That is precisely what James K. Polk and hi splendid and luxurious place of worship, while they minions assert, in justification of the war. We leave the poor and the outcast to perish at their commend the Patriot to their liberal patronage, but reason why no names were appended to it from doors—the emptiness of a ceremonial religion—the protest against its anti-slavery professions as unprin-

minations-and especially the present war preparations for it, as unchristian -and to prove drawing the American army from Mexico! It advocates the armed occupancy of that despoiled and ANOTHER WITNESS. A pamphlet has just been bleeding land as a peace measure! Only it would printed by Andrews & Prentiss, of this city, enti- call the army ' the national police,' as the slavehold-

The Patriot has made another discovery-all for YORD.' Nothing better has appeared in print on the benefit of the 'brokers in the trade of blood.' this subject. It is earnest, glowing, intreprd, elo- In regard to Mexico it says- There is no conquerquent. We wish we could find room for every word ing, or, in fact, annexing, about it. That is all done of it in the Liberator - but some extracts hereafter. up '!!! So, it seems, Congress has nothing to do-For sale at 21 Cornhill. Mr. Shackford is paster of Mexico has nothing to do-in the matter of annexation; because Mexico is now a part of the United States ! Rely upon it, reader, ' no other paper has

Not satisfied with this kind of pro-slavery talk, and as if to reveal still more closely its ' democratic We don't believe in it. As far as the books go-the precedents-the law of nations, as it is called-i is demonstrably true, we believe, that our govern according to the inclination of its friends or creditors. ed administration-and, as an enemy in the autislavery camp, ought to be drummed out of it.

A CONNON CAUSE. The 'Ram's Horn,' at New ti-slavery cause into their own hands. This can not be done. It is not an exclusive, but a commo cause, in which all classes in the land are deeply

ble for much thinking) imagine that if they can find The guilt of Taylor is shown to be much a passage in the Scriptures to support their peculia at Salem for the murder of Joseph White. Mr, all argument. Their folly cannot be better illustravillain, millions a hero,' but he thinks that the Scriptural authority has a hungry horse for biting this little tract be circulated far and wide. Every is grass. [Isaiah zl. 6.] Whoever denies this, is child ought to be in possession of it.

VOLUME XVIII.--NO.7

From the interest already awakened in the pro posed Anti-Sabbath Convention, we have no doubt that it will be well attended by some of the best spirits of the age. It is intended that its proceed. ngs shall be characterised by the dignity and grav. ity, yet by all the freedom and earnestness which so great a question demands. The following topics have been assigned to various gifted minds, who are expected to prepare a series of well-digested enays to be laid before the Convention, in order that something may be done as well as well as spoken to promote the object of that body :-

1. The History and Nature of the Seventh day

11. The History of the First day Sabbath, 111. The Views of eminent Religious Teachers, from the days of Tyndale, the martyr, to the present time, as to the Jewish nature of the Sabbath.

IV. In what manner the Sabbath is rendered hos. tile to the great reformatory movements of the age. V. What are the real physical necessities of man and beast as to rest.

VI. Exposure of the folly and superstition of Sabbatarians, who represent the ordinary accidents which happen on Sunday to those who engage in labor or recreation on that day, as the special judg. ments of indignant Heaven. VII. The Plea for Public Worship considered

in what True Worship consists. VIII. Penal Sabbatical Laws anti-republican and anti-christian.

1X. The Difference between Moses and Christ. in moral efficacy, between teaching that one day in seven ought to be religiously regarded, and inculesting the duty of regarding all days as equally sacred o piety and humanity.

X. In what manner the Rest-Day of the Week can be most profitably occupied by the People, with reference to their intellectual and moral Culture, the preservation of their Rights and Liberties, the Redemption of the World.

These Essays will be prepared for publication in tract form, and, as a whole, will unquestionably make a volume of uncommon value and interest A word to those who approve of the approaching Convention. Allow no slight hindrance of business to prevent your attendance. Make your arrange. ments in season, so as not to lose so interesting a

THE CALL. The following newspapers have published the Anti-Sabbath Call, without abridging -The Sabbath Recorder, the Boston Conrier, Douglass's North Star, and the Boston Investigator. The Chronotype and the New York Herald have copied one half of it. Those religious journals which have denounced it have, wisely enough! carefully excluded every sentence of it from their columns, W. hope to see it inserted in every paper that is not controlled by priestcraft or bigotry. In language and spirit, we think all candid persons will admit that it is unexceptionable; and as to its reasoning, it may be fallacious, but if any man can refute it, let him do so. The names appended to it give to the country the strongest assurance, that those who have assumed the responsibility of this important movement are not to be intimidated or dispirited by any amount of opposition that may be arrayed against them. They are earnest men and women-tried veterans in the troublous field of Reform-sincete seekers after truth-the friends of suffering humanits throughout the world. On the score of intellect, integrity of character, honesty of purpose, and Christion philanthropy, let them be strictly compared with any similar number of their opponents.

A much esteemed friend at Philadelphia writes to us as follows :-

That Anti-Sabbath Call has produced quite a buzz in this region, and there is quite a demand for it. People hear so much said against it that they want to read it for themselves. Can it not be got up in pumphlet form, or printed as a neat slip for promiseuous distribution? I wish it could; it is needeed. I have constant demands for it, which I cannot supply. Please see if it cannot be done, It is an admirable document for circulation.

In a letter just received from the beloved Joseph A DUGDALE, of Selma, Ohio, -a true preacher of righteonsness in the Society of Friends,-the writer says :- I read with delight the Call for a Sabbath. or rather, an Anti-Sabbath Convention. I see there is no name from Ohio. In the body, I cannot be there; yet I would rejoice to have my signature thereto appended, as a testimony of cordial approval-if I am worthy to appear in company with the true band whose names I see.' It gives us much pleasure to add the name of a reformer to the list of signers. The sole Ohio, and other Western States, is, that; as soon as a Convention was agreed upon by a number of the sterling friends of Reform in this region, it was deemed best (the time being limited) to issue it without delay, with such names affixed to it as were extensively known, and could be easily obtained.

The communication of our valued correspon . c. K. w.' on our last paper, is right to the point, and will repay a careful perusal.

PROGRESS. Alluding to the proposed Anti-Sabbath Convention, the Emancipator says- Garrison and his cronies have lately caught a second idea. Two ideas seem to exceed the capacity of that pa-

MR. PALPREY. The Boston Postsays- Mr. Palfrey's name is not appended to the call for an Anti-Subbath Convention in Boston, but the Puritan says he wrote his catechism for Mr. Winthrop on Son. day !'-The exclamation point indicates all the picty that belongs to the Post. As that profligate journal goes for War and Slavery, no marvel it does not like the 'catechism' of Peace and Liberty, (worth a thousand of the old Westminster, though it had something to do with the doctrine of 'election,') drawn up by Mr. Palfrey. The Post, as well as the Puritan, is careful to hide the fact, that the shuffling reply of Mr. Winthrop was also written on Sunday Perhaps it will serve an electioneering purpose to publish that fact on another occasion

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT IN DENTISTRY. We have inspected a plan of setting teeth upon stumps practised and tested by Drs. Grandin and Dudley dentists at the corner of Washington street and Central-court, which seems to us to have several important advantages over the common me perishable or partly perishable pivots. By this on, firmness and closeness plan the greatest precision, firmness and closened fit is obtained, while the decay of the stump is prevented so far as it is possible to be done. By this means a tolerable stump or two in the mouth become invaluable for a whole set or a block. We cannot but advise all our friends who are about 10 have their dental apparatus repaired by art, to ex-amine Dr. Grandin's 'nethod before employing any other dentist. Though making no show, it is a great practical improvement.—Chronotype.

Probably, there is not a city in the world, where there are so many skilful dentists as in Boston, in proportion to its population. The emulation to excel that exists among them is bringing the art to a very high degree of perfection. We have long been acquainted with the dental skill of Dr. Grasdin, and can confidently recommend him as one deserving public patronage. Recently we have seen a set of teeth, manufactured by Grandin & Sigd. ley, as perfect as Nature herself doth fashion them, and, of course, worth looking at, and worth haring, too, especially after a lady (they were made for one) has lost her own. We have also lately egamined some of the dental achievements of Dr. Hitchcock, which are worthy of all commendation, and excite equal surprise and admiration.

We has policy, jo names of frequentl

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LONDON, 1847. We have had a general election, and the outpouring

individual views of the men whose action and instled into parties, go to make up the two of our aristocracy, who were called by the 'Tory' and 'Whig,' but are now more ly called 'Conservatives' and 'Liberals,' and hon the members of the Government were, chosen by the Crown.

the people generally now feel, and their leaders to a rgreat extent now see, that men are not made for ns, but that institutions should be made for both are studying and beginning to nd the age and body of the time, with the of changing its form and pressure. The actor men are, to a great extent, theorizing upon Mrs. et's celebrated definition and illustration of puaconomy, that political economy is to a State st domestic economy is to a family'; and it is a nding conviction, that the happiness of the and not the wealth of a nation, merely, true object of that important science, and a's duty in relation to their public movements. The rulers of the people study the adaptation of laws and institutions to the wonts and wishes of copie, just so far as the knowledge and moral y of the people teach them is essential to their a safety and enjoyment; but that knowledge and to becoming great in England; for, apart from affirent characteristics of the races, the Enghave fortunately got possession of knowledge have they were entirely reduced, like the frish, to potato diet-the soul-degrading root, as Cobbett truly christened it, when spoken of as the food

tis not that the rulers are more selfish than otha placed in their circumstances would be, but that s in the nature of those in well-off circumstances s well alone. Human brotherhood, as taught lesus, has great advances to make yet. Self is ply rooted in our organization, and it will require agh degree of civilization to enable men to see, en to learn to work out the belief into prac that the interest of the whole is the true inter-" " The tendency, therefore, of dructed human nature, is to let well alone untured by the efforts of the wire, or the uneasy, effection, and that rouses society to action. Our als are the seeds of our virtues.

We have a greater number of new men elected to new House of Commons than we have ever had They carry into Parliament, too, a larger n of the feelings, and a greater knowledge of news and wishes of the middling classes, than ver been carried into that House before. They ny of them, men so far below the aristocratic but they are not likely to be absorbed into iss, or to partake readily of its cold and selfish My hopes are founded on their ability to various theories which of late have been ned among the many-to familiarize the House minons to hear of theories which hitherto in that House, have not heard of as things to ously entertained. One of our great evils is blished aristocratic Church. The idea of the tion of the Church from the State has yet to man a Parliamentiary status. It will now receive eduction into that atmosphere. It is one of abbit warrens of our aristocracy, and its separafrom the State has been treated as a subject it to be thought on; but it will now be put through country by the medium of their debates, and will no longer treat it as a subject not to be ed. It will go before the whole country, and men who hitherto have been treated as losing of they agitated this subject, will no longer heir standing by advocating and pressing it wirl. It is impossible to over-estimate the evils! a domineering aristocratic Church. Hithorto, very one who has opposed it has been frowned atnost of them frowned down; but the discussion ment will give them strength and unity. We shall also have the subject of direct taxation

aght into discussion. This is an important a subonomics as the question of the Establishits in religion and morals. It is indirect taxation Minds governments and peoples to the injustice miliet upon their descendants by wars and dety, it places it upon those who can make themsheard: and the moment a large expenditure aces an increased taxation, the war becomes unlar. The breeches pocket, in this competitive sa very great advocate of peace. The monister says to the monied people, ' Give money to carry on the war, the large portion of a,-those who don't get the benefits of the exto consider the value of the object, and why should continue it; and if the minister should sort to leans, he must go to the same class for the and they are the class so keenly alive to their erest, that they at once see through the circuity Whilst the minister or the government can place the ties upon labor, through the food and elothing of people, as upon corn, tea, sugar, rice, salt, leathth, eggs, butter, and the innumerable articles braced in our tariff, they go on pledging the exs and sine we of the unborn to pay for the quar-, waste and extravagance of the existing gene-

These subjects will now get debated, and the pub mud in the next few years will be satisfied that or must be set free, that wealth must pay the treases of the State, and that taxation must be dind, and graduated according to the amount of the with of the individual. The great advantage of redebates is in the fact that they get before men's irs, and are read-being read, they are commented tel reasoned upon, and men's opinions become settid-the opinion of to-day becomes the action of narrow, and thus society progresses.

EDWARD SEARCH.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

After a long interval, during which no meeting the held, the Middlesez County Anti-Slavery Society kida meeting at West Cambridge, in the Vestry of the Unitarian meeting-house, February 10. In the sence of the President, Levi D. Smith, of Stoneam, took the chair, and called the meeting to orfer and in the absence of the Secretary, J. G. Dely, of West Cambridge, was chosen Secretary he Society for the current year. In the afternoon, he last named Committee reported the names of Sters, and the individuals named in their report tere unanimously elected. REUBEN WESTON, of heading, was elected President, and LEVI D. SMITH, Staneham, Secretary. The list of officers, comfice, logether with the resolutions passed at the beting, will be furnished officially for the Liberator. The meeting was continued through the day and tenng, holding until 10 o'clock. Among the freakers were Wendell Phillips, Wm. W. Brown, Perker Pillsbury, Samuel May, Jr., W. Whiting of teord, it. W. Blanchard of Dorchester, Messrs. and Currier of West Cambridge. It was not y time very fully attended, though in the eveing the attendance was good. What are called the goes influences of the town seemed to have been ingly exerted against the meeting; and in how digious a manner, our readers shall judge .e of the meeting was sent to the Baptist miniswith the request that he would read it. He rehed, saying, as we are informed, that he considfield it an insult to be asked to read it! A written size being put up in the porch was torn down, at Colony to the support of the community, in prefer natigation, it is believed-clearly in unity with ence to Liberia; and the first fact alone is a striking

his example. Similar notices were put up in the proof that, if 'the slaves are not able to take care The occupants of the pulpits in these last names houses were not invited to read the notice, as these societies have standing votes that no notice shall be a right guaranteed them by law, namely, the right read from their pulpits, save such as refer to their of self-defence. own affairs. How well do these pulpits help on the salist meeting-house was refused for the use of the the abolitionists in the town would not accept it. to be taken back to hopeless bondage.

They finally obtained the use of the vestry first Mr. L. gave one of his able and enc named. It is in consequence of treatment like this,

to which the abolitionists have been from the beginning subjected, that they have been compelled to testify against so many churches and ministers so for the adoption of the resolutions. anti-christian, and hostile to the anti-slavery enterprise. The minister of the Universalist Society, alone, of the ministers in the town, attended the meeting. One of the first duties which honest men owe to a pure and undefiled religion, is to expose the hollowness and treachery of men who usurp the places of Christian instruction and influence. And Chronotype, the Liberator, and the North Star, and they who oppose the progress, and strive to render that we invite all other anti-slavery papers to copy adious the friends, of a great movement for freedom and humanity, must expect to meet rebuke, and er long contempt, from those they have long mistaught and deceived.

Much interest was manifested in the objects of the Society, by those who did attend the meeting, and the closest attention given to the remarks of the several speakers .- M.

MIDDLES X COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

BROTHER GARRISON :- The Middlesex County A S. Society met on the 10th inst., in the Vestry of the Unitarian Church in West Cambridge, pursuant to public notice. The President being absent, the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by Levi D. Smith, who was subsequently appointed chairman protem. and J. G. Dodge, Secretary pro tem.

Wendell Phillips, J. G. Dodge, and Mrs. Brooks, were constituted a committee to prepare business for the Convention. During the forenoon, Mr. May and Mr. Phillips addressed the meeting on the importance of sustaining organizations in the counties, showing conclusively that a very small number of times of emergency, be called upon to put forth love into our souls, and never allowing a vacuum true-hearted friends in each town, who may, at all vigorous exertions, can achieve wonders, which no political machinery can bring about, for lack of the reforms of the nineteenth century, but I re principle to eement their labors; and that we can joice in believing that a new race is about coming is sadly to be regretted, that abolitionists of old Church or State no quarter, but urge to a triumis sadly to be regretted, that abolitionists of old Middlesex will permit such thrilling appeals, from works of mercy so truthfully begun. such men, to be delivered to bare walls. your interest for your enslaved countrymen? Better far that you should never take the name of friend to the friendless, than deceive him by your smiles, and then betray him into the hands of his enemies.

A committee of five was appointed to select a list of officers, to report at the opening of the afternoon session. The meeting then adjourned to meet at half past I o'clock.

At the appointed time, the meeting came to order, and Mr. May, from the committee on nominations, reported the following list of names as officers of the Society for the ensuing year :

President-Reuben Weston, of Reading. Vice Presidents-William Whiting, Concord Henry Abbott, Lowell; Woodman C. Currier, West Cambridge.

Recording Secretary-Levi D. Smith, Stoneham. Counsellors-Reuben Locke, Jr. Stoneham : Horatio W. Foster, Lowell; Mary M. Brooks, Concord; Adeline J Fuller, Cambridgeport; Hannah G. Smith, Stoneham; J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge.

Wendell Phillips from the business committee reported the following resolutions, which were dissussed with their usual ability by P. Pillsbury, W.

revive the conviction of the self-evident truths, that all men are created equal, and with an inalienable right to liberty—and which preaches deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prison-doors to sinking under a typhus fever, and that the news of those who are bound-is a cause which ought to have the departure of her son (which had been con the warmest sympathy and heartiest support of every good and honest mind; and that he who endeavership the city, and that they were anxious to be reors to cripple its influence by misrepresentations of leased and to return to their homes, but that they the principles, and stander of its advocates, is the worst fee of Liberty and of Religion, and deserves, if any one deserves, the character he is trying to fasten on others—that of traitor and infidel.

His Honor et once answered their petition—the

under foot his party fetters, justified the confidence which the friends of freedom had placed in him; and that though his views, on the subject of slavery, are widely different force. widely different from our own, we feel that it is just, each door. rebuke of the traiter Winthrop, and to congratulate him, and the friends of liberty generally, on the attention with which he has been listened to, while uttering in Congress semiments which, a few years ago, were hardly tolerated in Massachusetts; and, finally, we rejoice that one so true-hearted, so able, and so trusted, should yet try how far it is possible, even for us, to thank him for his public and marked

over the ruins of the present American Union.

Resolved, That hiding the outcast, giving bread cars and begged of the sheriff to remain with them, and in this state of excitement they were all carried to the hungry, and opening the prison-doors to those off together.

Sheriff Tarbell remained on board until the cars

ance for the day. The meeting commenced by the singing of the Blind Slave Boy, by W. W. Brown, who seemed to sing with the spirit and understanding also. After which, Samuel May, Phillips and Pillsbury addressed the meeting in thrilling speeches Framingham, and thus suffered the kidnappers to carry off their prey in triumph over law, order, and the carry mously adopted, and the audience dispersed to their several homes.

LEVI D. SMITH, Rec. Sec.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Monday evening, the 14th inst., a public meeting of the colored citizens of Boston, assembled in Belknap Street Church, to hear an anti-slavery address from the Rev. Joseph C. Lovejoy, of Cam-

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Bibb C. H. Roberts in the chair; Wm. G. Allen, Secre

The following resolutions were then offered by Henry Bibb, the fugitive slave, and accepted :-

Whereas, from a late report of the Canada Missionary Society, we learn that the under-ground railroad is in successful operation, over one thou sand slaves from one State alone having escaped t Canada West; and whereas, the climate is more congenial with their health and prosperity than the Colony at Liberia; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we recommend the Canada

porches of the Orthodox and Unitarian houses, but of themselves, they are able to take off themselves torn down-in the latter case, almost immediately! 2d. That we congratulate all fugitive slaves, who bave set their feet on free soil, or who may hereaf-

3d. Resolved, That we recommend to all such work of informing the public mind! how zealous persons to defend themselves against all attempts are they that no obstacles shall be put in the way of made by slaveholders, or their abettors, to retake the diffusion of light and knowledge! The Univer- them back into bondage, to the sacrifice of humas meeting, and the vestry so grudgingly granted that penalty of the law, which would be far better than

Mr. L. gave one of his able and encouraging ad dresses in behalf of suffering humanity, for which a vote of thanks was tendered him.

A motion was then made, after a spirited debate,

The third resolution was opposed by W Brown, and defended by Messrs. Cummings, Bibb, and others; after which, it was adopted by almos Moved by Henry Bibb, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Emancipator, the

WM. G. ALLEN, Secretary. Beston, Feb. 15th, 1848.

THE WIDOW'S SON.

Little children, love one another.

SALEN, (Ohio,) 1st mo., 1848.

The day before new year's, our little son said, Father, I want to aid in purchasing a cap for George. The scholars want to make him a new year's gift.' This child is the son of a widow. A few days subsequently, my wife and two other dear friends of humanity (T. and E. Barton) called to see her. She alluded to the circumstance, as her eyes suffused with tears. 'Really,' said she, 'it may seem a small matter, but I felt that it was worthy of record-it did me good to see such conduct. My little boy came running home, holding it up, his countenance lighted with joy.' How true the beautiful sentiment of Jesus- 'It is more blessed to give than to receive'; for in doing deeds of kindness, we approximate closer to the central mind. which is ever diffusing its own celestial rays of only know our full strength by organized action. It upon the stage of being, who will show despotism in

JOS. A. DUGDALE.

THE PETITIONS. All persons having in their hands copies of the Fetition for Secession from the Union, or having it in their hearts to help forward this work of righteousness and humanity, are requested to see that the petitions are filled up as quickly as possible, and forwarded to some member of the Legislature, or, if preferred, to 21 Cornhill, Boston, to the care of SANUEL MAY, Jr., who will see that they are duly presented. Friends, do not make longer delay! LET NO ONE HOLD BACK!

Residents of Boston, who are prepared to sign this Petition, are urgently requested to call without delay at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, and record their names.

KIONAPPING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Thursday afternoon, two gentlemen, named William Goodwin and Nathaniel Chase, from Newbury. Justice Shaw, of the Supreme Judicial Court, for two wits of habsas corpus, under the following painful circumstances:—

w Brown, S. May, Jr., Mr. Blanchard, of Dorchester, and Wendell Phillips:

Resolved, That a cause, whose object and tendency, like those of the anti-slavery cause, are to

Resolved, That we always viewed the election of John G. Palfrey to Congress, as an anti-slavery triumph; and we rejoice that his first net, trampling On arriving there, they found that the volunteers

The Sheriff at once showed by what authority he

under the Constitution, to withstand the aggressions of the Slave Power, confident that no better proof could be given than the failure of such men, of the necessity of breaking a Union which results only in disasters to freedom.

Can we call the late of W. A. Mulroc, the constant of the perty officers, and standing in their midst, he coolly replied that he had put all into that car whom he intended to have in it, and that he should not let any other person in. A brief statement of the case was then made to him, Resolved, That we reiterate our conviction, that there is no path to the emancipation of the slave but there is no path to the emancipation of the slave but over the ruins of the present American Union.

but he refused to render any assistance. Browbeaten and prevented from doing his duty, the officer was forced to remain interive until the cars were finally union—but the distracted fathers clung to the

that are bound, is part of our Christianity; and we cannot acknowledge as Christian churches, any that close their doors to the friends of three millions of bondinen; degraded to the condition of brotes.

The meeting adjourned to 7 1.2 o'clock, when a larger audience collected than had been in attending the condition of the condition of the officer who had charge of the boys to give them up, and was tauntingly told by him that he would not. That 'Uncle Sam backed them up in the would not. That 'Uncle Sam backed them up in

This atrocious affair was brought before the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, by Mr Bradbury, of Newburyport, who moved 'that be a committee to inquire into the facts alleged, with power to send for persons and papers.' After a long and animated discussion, this motion was adopted but, on Monday, its reconsideration was obtained by a small majority,-the railroad corporation, the cot ton-ocracy, and the war-democracy, combining their influences to stifle investigation. The people will have something to say about it, we opin

Ohio.—We learn with regret that bills to repeal the atrocious Black Laws of Ohio have been de-feated in the House by votes of 42 to 23, and 40 to

25. Some who voted against them expressed their abhorrence of such injustice, but declared that the sentiment of their constituents left them no alterna-

The Vermont Company.—The Rutland Herald the editor of which has a brother—an officer—in the the editor of which has a brother—an omicer—in the Mexican war, says—'Out of eighty members of the Vermont company—raised last summer for the Mexican war—forty-four have already died; and out of this number only two have been killed in batout of this number only two have been killed i

In no civilized country on earth, probably, are human life and liberty held at so chean a rate as in the Slave States of this republic. Here are some additional atrocities, to be added to the dreadful

category which we printed a short time since :category which we printed a short time since:—
An affray, attended by the death of one of the parties, occurred near Mobile, on Sunday week, between Andrew Jackson Raneger and John Dyess, in which the latter received several wounds, of which he died on Thursday. Raneger came to the city and delivered himself into the hands of the authorities, to whors he made an affidavit of the facts relative to this sad tragedy. From this statement it appears that he was struck several blows by the decased—that in the intervals of the assault, he repeatedly warned him that he would be obliged to wound or kill him in self-defence—that he repeatedly implored the bystanders to interfere and take the decased away. At last he drew a knife and inflicted several wounds on the deceased, who lingered till Thursday, when he died. Raneger was committed. when he died. Raneger was committed.

A fight took place on Thursday evening last, in this city, between R. Burns and A. J. Hibler, which resulted in the death of the latter. The aftray arose in a misunderstanding about a division fence between their premises. Burns is now in jail, in detween their premises. Burns is n fault of \$750 bail.—[Lex. Gazette.

F. W. Brining has been arrested on his own confession at Hagerstown, Md., of having shot a negro man on New Year's Eve. B. O'Donnell, charged with the same act, and who also confessed it, was previously arrested. The question now is, who is guilty? Both certainly cannot be.

Mob in Memphis. On the 29th ultimo, at Memphis.** Tenn.

overseer, was last week executed in pursuance of the sentence of the law.

We learn from the Tuskeege Republican, that man was killed recently near that place in a row with two young men of that county—J. C. Clark and Thomas Miller.

house, at New Orleans, by Ar. Lalande Ferriere.—
Mr. Brewer immediately entered the Hall of the Representatives, and asked the protection of the House. A resolution was forthwith introduced, requesting the Speaker to issue a warrant for the ar-

rest of Lalande Ferriere.

Senatorial Fracas.—Yesterday morning, before the Lieut. Governor took his seat as President of the Senate, two members of that body, Messrs. Parham and Martin, had some words with one another, from which they got to blows. A great deal of confusion ensued among the grave genilemen assembled in the Senate chamber, and no small difficulty was overcome in keeping the combatants apart. Some one called the Senate to order by proposing Hor. Walter Brashear as President pro tem whereupon quiet was restored, and the Senate proceeded to transact or the ladana since, and sunk. It is said that she was run directly across the bow of the Paul Jones, both boats having considerable head way. Two ladies, a child and the elerk of the boat were drowned. The bazgage and furniture were saved.

Casualties. James Abbott, of Franklin, Me., an old man of 80, was recently killed by the falling of a tree in that town, which he had cut down, and a young inan named Leander Wass, of Columbia, was killed a day or two afterwards, in the same place, from the same cause. whereupon quiet was restored, and the Senate proceeded to transact more appropriate business. It is supposed that the rencontre grew out of the election of U. S. Senator the day before,—[N. O. Pic.

Executed. Three of the pegroes condemned for the murder of Mr. Leonard Wideman were executed on Friday last. The fourth is still in the jail at this place, and we learn has been granted a new One of the three executed, confessed to havtrial. One of the three executed, contessed to having murdered his former master, Mr. Ramsey—that himself and two brothers killed him, and placed him under the limb of a tree. Until this confession, it was the general opinion that Mr. Ramsey was killed by the tree falling upon him, and such was the verdict of the jury of inquest held over the body.—[Abbeville (S. C.) Banner, 19th inst.

for one year. There is an old act to this effect, and it is about to be put in force.

Horrible Mur?er. Mrs. Lawson, widow of Anher residence, at Logan C. H., Va., on Monday night, the 27th uit. She was beat to death by the tongs and poker. She was far advanced in years, and lived by herself. Two negro boys, belonging to her sons, are supposed to be the perpetrators of this horrid deed. They are in jail. One has confessed the deed; the other denies it.

Duel. On Saturday last, at 10 A. M., two young men of Casrolton, mouth of Kentucky river, excited to mortal combat by love, crossed to the Indiana side, and persevered to induce powder and lead to do that which mere words could not effect. The do that which mere words could not effect to the fourth fire, the latter gentleman received a shot through the thigh, which shivered the bone to atoms. It is probable that amputation will be necessary.—[Cincinnati Commercial, January 17.]

A Dangerous Character. Andre Coutino was ar-ested at New Orleans on the 21st, for assaulting He and stabbing. He was charged with entering the fined. 5th, and wounding Jacobs with a knife, and at the same time wounding one Sarah Keily; he on the 6th, stabbed Antonio Manguss, and wounded him is several places; Coutino had cluded the rigitance of the police, and escaped arrest. Raphael Mancous, while in the yard of the Marine Hotel, on the night of the 20th on Old Levee street, was assaulted and stabbed in the breast, with a dirk knife, by Coutino. Antonio Dangelo, who was concerned with Coutino, in the stabbing affair on St. Phillipe street, was at the same time arrested, but managed to be bailed out of prison, and immediately made himself scarce, not having been heard from. Coutino is in prison. 5th, and wounding Jacobs with a knife, and at the

About two weeks since, says the Austin (Texas) Democrat, a man named Miller was killed in Web-ber's Prairie, about 16 miles below Austin, by a man named Harrison, who struck him a blow on the head with a wagon spoke, from which he fell and expired almost instantly. About three years ago, Miller, who was then residing in Washington county, had a who was then residing in Washington county, had a difficulty with an individual while sitting at dinner, when Miller became exasperated, and after leaving the table, seized a wagon spoke near at hand, and struck his antagonist a blow on the head, which laid him dead at his feet. Through some quibble in the law, Miller escaped punishment. He subsequently removed to this county, where he resided until retribution overtook him in the manner above stated.—His murderer has absconded. Straage retribution.

A Horrible Murder .- A gentleman from William wh, Ky , informs as that on Sunday evening last, town, ky, informs as that on Sunday evening last, a young man by the name of Rankin killed a Mr. Miller, his own nephew, by cutting his throat. Both the murderer and his victim were under the influence of ardent spirits when the bloody deed was committed. Rankin made his escape.

We learn from the same source, that a Mr. Hihler was killed in Lexington, a few days since, by a man whose name our informant could not learn.—

Cincinnati Chronicle. At Baltimore, on Friday, fortnight, a man named William Miller was wounded in the head by a fel-low boarder with whom he quarrelled, and who fir-ed at him a pistol loaded with buckshot. The wound is severe, and he will lose his right eye

Brutal Crime.—A young man by the name Kain, of Winchester, Va, was committed to jaii, Kain, of Winchester, Va, was committed to jaii, on the 20th, inst., for the commission of one of the most heimous offences known to our nature or the laws, heinous offences known to our hature of the law-, upon the person of a girl seven years of age, child of a respectable parentage of that place.

A letter from St. Louis, dated Jan. 24th, states that Baldwin, who murdered Matthews, the Sunday previous, 20 miles west of St. Louis, has been caught at Jefferson City, and brought back. He contesses all, and says that he committed the crime for \$500 and a watch. He was brother-in law of the deceased, and is 23 years of age.

The following is from the Victoria Advocate:

We understand that on Monday night last, at the Chishola Crossing of the Coletto, Mr. Win. Spencer, of Goliad county, was killed by his son-in-law, a Mr. Gorman. Mr. Spencer was at the time moving to Eastern Texas, having left Goliad with his family on the morning of his death. It is stated that family on the morning of his death. It is stated that in the scuffle that ensued, Gorman received a cut from Spencer, though not a severe one. Spencer was killed by a knife.

Horrid Murder of two Overseers.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has the particulars of a murder committed in Randolph Co. upon two negro traders, Trotter and Bolton, by two of their slaves. They had encamped for the night in a wood, and while lying together on a mattress, asleep, the negro men took position, one on each side of their victims, and at a given signal cut their throats with a razor. Trotter was not so fatally cut as was Bolton, and was

SOUTHERN MANNERS AND MORALS. | able to jump up, when he was despatched with an axe! The bodies were then carried off a mile disace! The bodies were then carried off a mile distant, and thrown from a bridge into a creek, when the murderers proceeded to scoure the money, and burn the notes and papers of the deceased, and having set on fire the bloody mattrers, put out with the carryall and horses in the direction of Marion Co. taking the hoy with them. The fire having communicated to the woods, the murderers were discovered, and the slaves pursued and caught.

Affair of Honor Arrested .- A letter to the nd Whig, dated Lynchturg, Va., Feb 4, says-

The quiet of our town was interrupted vesterday by the report of an uffair of honor, about to take place between Major Walter Gwynn and E H. Gill, Esq. both officers of the James River and Kanawha Company. The parties were to have met a short distance below Lynchburg, and Mr. Gill had already left for the ground, and Major Gwynn was on his horse, when officer Burton arrested him. Major Gwynn was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of \$5,000. Mr. Gill escaped the officers. The affair is said to have originated in a mere matter of eliquette.

In New Orleans, on the 31st, Mr. B. D. Gruy made an affidavit before Recorder Rames, stating that two young men of that city, Messrs. Leon Dupeire and Edonard Dussumier, were about to fight a duel with deadly weapons. Complainant, therefore, requested his Honor to cause them to be arrested, and held to bail to keep the peace. The request was granted, and the parties put under

Fearful Assault. M. Willard made a terrible assault, with a razor, upon J. J. Hitchcock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New Orleans, on the 19th instant, cutting him so badly about the head, face and hands, as to place him in a critical state. Hitchcock had charged Willard with the theft of a dictionary.

Execution. A negro, belonging to Mrs. Carr, of Montgomery, Ala., convicted of the murder of an overseer, was last week executed in pursuance of

We learn from the Tuskeege Republican, that a man was killed recently near that place in a row with two young men of that county—J. C. Clark and Thomas Miller.

Assault upon a Legislator. Mr. Brewer, a member of the Louisiana House of Representatives, was assaulted on the 21st inst. with a cane, in the State House at New Orleans by Ar. Lalande Ferriere.

Steamboat Disaster .- The new and splendid steam er Major Barbour, on her passage from Louisville to Green River, on the 3d instant, came in contac with the Paul Jones, was cut down to her boilers floated over to the Indiana shore, and sunk. It is

New Railroad Project. The citizens of Hartford have subscribed \$610,000 towards the construction have subscribed S010,000 towards the construction of a railroad from that city to Providence, through the heart of Eastern Connecticut, to intersect with the contemplated railroad from New-London to Springfield. An engineer is to be placed upon the

Two boys, sons of Capt. David Cain, of Clinton, Me., were recently drowned while skating on a pond. One skating backwards and the other facing him with his hands on the other's coat collar-and being near an open place which had not frozen over, they both went into the hole together.

ict of the jury of inquest held over the body.—
Abbeville (S. C.) Banner, 19th inst.

Any free negro who remains in Kentucky for 90 to death in a pasture in Worcester. His wife was found frozen to death in the same field, the Sunday previous. Strange.-Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Verona, New

York, where he receives a salary of \$400, has decidedly refused a call from the Spring Street Church, New York, with a salary of \$1500.

states that Lieut. Crann, of the United States Army, headed the late riotous movement in Hanover. and two of his associates were arrested and

Petitions, signed by more than 6000 ladies, have been presented to the Delaware Legislature, praying

The decease of Professor Finn Magnusen is a nounced. Also, of Isaac D'Israeli, author of the Curiosities of Literature, aged 82.

The Earl of Powis was accidentally killed at hunting on his grounds at Powis castle, in Mont-

It is stated from official documents, that there are but 41,000 slaveholders in Kentucky, in a popula-tion of 275,000 whites over 21 years old.

PARKER PILLSBURY AND LORING MOODY, Agents of the Mass, Anti-Slavery Society, will

Hyannis,	Saturday, February	19.
South Dennis,	Tuesday,	22.
Harwich,	Thursday,	24.
Chatham,	Saturday,	26.
Orleans,	Monday, 44	28.
Brewster,	Wednesday, March	1.
Dennis,	Friday,	3.
Yarmouth Port,	Sunday, " "	6.
Barnstable,	Tuesday, "	. 7.
	Thursday, "	9.

quested to make every exertion to give the greatest assible effect to the labors of these Agents.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in the towns named below, as

follows :	Dista stook in to how effectively aligh-
Feltonville.	Friday, Feb. 16
Marlboro',	Sunday, " 2
Berlin,	Monday,
Northboro',	Wednesday, 2
Westboro',	Friday, " 2
Southboro',	Saturday and Sunday, " 26 and 2
Framingham,	Tuesday, " 2
Soxonville,	Wednesday, March

TP Charles Spear will deliver an address in the Lee-street church in Cambridge, (Rev. Mr. Muzzy's,) on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock. Subject: Proper Treatment of Discharged Convicts.

NOTICE.

Rev. William B. Serrington will be installed Pas-tor of the Independent Baptist Church, Belknap Street, on Monday evening next, the 21st inst., at half-past 6 o'clock. WANTED. Torre

A young Englishwoman, desirous of devoting herself to the education of colored children, wishes to procure a situation as a teacher, either in town or country. Address, post-paid, the editor of the

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of JAMES LEONARD, late of Chelsea, in the tate of JAMES LEONARD, tate of Unclass, in the county of Suffolk, seaman, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bond as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston, February 14, 1848.

Feb. 11.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY IN THE OLD DOMINION.

We extract an article from the New Ers, published at Portsmouth, Va., and edited by A. F. Cunningham, Esq. He speaks of himself, and here is the extract—(Dec. 24, 1846.)

We have been, for some days, suffering under severe inflammation of the lungs, produced by cold, and irritated by speaking in public, so that throughout Saturday night, Sunday, Monday, till Tuesday, the symptoms of the disease seemed to increase, and the suffering was intense, without the least appetite for food. The cough was dry and hard, causing the most acute pains in the head and back. We had fairly given up all hope of relief, when we thought of this Balsum, and we sent round to our friend, Heinish, the agent, for a bottle. We took the first dose according to directions, and almost instantly felf a glow of healthy warmth through the system. This was at 2 o'clock—at 5 we took another dose, at 9 another, and we soon after detected a perceptible relief in the frequency of the spasms and violent pains that had before attended them. At 3 in the morning, we took another dose, and the phlegm, lent pains that had before attended them At 3 in the morning, we took another dose, and the phlegm, though tough, yellow and ropy, was ejected from the lungs with comparative case. We feel grateful for the relief afforded, and recommend a trial of it by all who are suffering as we suffered. We have deemed it due to the medicine, and to humanity, to give this unsought testimonial to the virtue of the Balsam in our case.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the

For sale by SETH W. FOWLE, 138 Washing. ton street, Boston, and by Druggists generally the United States and British Provinces.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

NEW EDITION OF THE ENTIRE WORK A unabridged, with extensive additions, Tables of Geographical, Classical and Scripture Proper Names, with their pronunciation, in I vol. crown quarto. Price \$6.

Webster's American Dictionary may now be recommended without qualification or reserve, as the best extant.—[President Olin, of the Wesleyan University, Dec. 1847.

'We venture to say that there is no Dictionary in the English language which combines so many advantages, with such economy of price, beauty of execution, compactness and clearness, as this quarto edition of Webster.'-[N. Y. Observer, Dec. 4,

We rejoice that the public award is strongly ratifying our long-cherished conviction that Noah Webster was decidedly the best lexicographer who has treated of the English language. * * Emphatically THE Dictionary of our language. — [N. Y. Tribune, Dec. 7, 1847. 'It'seems to me, in most respects, to come as near

the conception of what the most perfect lexicogra-phy of our language requires, as could reasonably be expected. - [Rev. Dr. Babcock, late President of Waterville College. As full and faithful a representation of the Eng-

lish language, both written and spoken, as can be brought within the compass of a single volume in No family can afford to do without it. Every scholar will have it and use it. It will circulate as

widely as the English language is spoken.'-[Prof. Tyler, of Amherst College.

The highest standard of authority with the learned of Great Britain and the United States. -[N Y. Journal of Commerce. In its admirable definitions, its accurate philology, its copiousness, good sense, and completeness, it is fast receiving the judgment of the learned world that it has no equal. —[N. Y. Evangelist.

A mine of philological research and erudition.'-IN. Y. Evening Post. Will always hold the highest rank in this

country, and eventually, we suspect, every where. There is no Dictionary but this of Webster's that can be adopted as a standard.'-[Boston Cour

'This is the complete Webster-and perhaps the ONLY COMPLETE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. -[Phil. U. S. Gazette. His definitions are models of condensation and purity. In regard to PRONUNCIATION, we feel perrectly satisfied, that this revision places that subject on a truer ground than any other work of the kind. The system of pronouncing conforms to a pure and manly taste, adapted to the character of the language, and is far removed from all affectation and mere fashion. —[Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun.

The nearest approximation to a complete and perfect English Lexicon that has yet appeared." Boston Christian Reflector

- Boston Christian Reductor

No other Dictionary of the English language has claims to rival this standard work of Webster. - [St. nis New Era. · If any student or scholar, or any one that has

aught to do with the language more than to gabble in it, can manage, after once seeing this Dictionary, to live without it, his power of abstanting from the necessaries of life will exceed our capabilities of comprehension.—[Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.] The public approbation, with a singular unanimity, has conceded to it the praise of unrivalled excellence in the superiority of its definitions. It ought, hereafter, never to be sai ecause it can no longer be said with truth, that Webster's NUNCIATION, as exhibited in this edition, differs that of the best English authorities.— The American who cherishes the honor of the litera-

ture of his country, may with good reason be proud of this Dictionary, and regard with ardent enthusi-asm every effort to give it additional value and a more extended circulation. —[Literary World. But our purpose is not now to review a work so well known as Dr. Webster's Dictionary, but simply to recommend the present edition of it, with its ply to recommend the present cation of it, with its copious additions to the text, as a highly valuable publication. Great labor has been bestowed upon it, and all the alterations and articles that have been added, so far as we have noticed them, are great improvements.—{North American Review.

The cheapest, most beautiful, and most useful lexicon of language that can be obtained.'- Biblical Repository, January, 1848.

· His pronunciation, as a whole, has been sanc-'His pronunciation, as a whole, has been sanctioned, to a great extent, by the best speakers both in England and America. That only can be the best pronunciation which obtains the consent of the largest number of the well-educated and the well-bred of a mation—the more prevailing practice in the circles of taste, refinement and intelligence. Dr. Webster's method of pronunciation comes more nearly to such a practice, there is reason to think, than that of most of our orthoepists. * The value of the volume is greatly enhanced by the side of the volume is greatly enhanced. than that of most of our orthoepists. "The value of the volume is greatly enhanced by the addition of a Vocanulary of vino The Productation of a Vocanulary of vino The Productation of Modern Grogeraphical Names. It is hardly necessary to say how much a guide of this kind is needed, on the part of a large class in the community. "The satisfaction derived from a clear, full, and consistent definition, is worth any effort which it may cost, and to all who search for truth such definition is indispensable. We believe truth such definition is indispensable. We believe that there is not, within the compass of English literature, a work which, in this respect, will meet the expectations of all who consult a Dictionary so entirely as this. In this feature of the work, as we have seen, it will bear the test of the severest serutiny. In respect to the other uses of a dictionary, as a guide to etymology, orthography, pronunciation, &c, we believe it may be relied on with equal confidence.—[New Englander for January, 1848.

ndence.—[New Englander for January, 1848.

'The mechanical execution is superb and fault-less; to the natters of type, paper, accuracy, skill, and taste, it leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. The present-edition of Webster's Dictionary leaves nothing material in English Lexicography to be desired. The price of the volume—six dollars—brings it within the reach of the far greater part of infelligent persons.—[New York (Baptist) Recorder, Dec. 22, 1847.

· His Dictionary is firmly established as a standard work, and enjoys a reputation unknown to any other work for the kind.—[Massachusetts Spy, Dec. 6,

We adopted Webster's Dictionary of the English Language as a standard, in preference to every er, from its very first appearance. There is no to to be named with the present edition of Webste [Boston Christian Register, Jan. 13, 1848.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. And for sale, in Boston, by Wm. J. Reynolds & Co.; B. B. Mussey & Co.; Little & Brown; Crocker & Brewster; Gould, Kendall & Lincoln; Munroe & Co.; Ticknor & Co.; Phillips & Sampson, and Tappan, Whittemore & Co.

PIBST DAY SABBATH NOT OF DIVINE AP-POINTMENT; with the opinions of Calvin, Luther, Mclancthon, Barclay, Belsham, Paley and others. Addressed to the Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. and to the members of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union, By H. C. Wright. For sale at 21 Cornhill. Price 10 cents single \$1,00 per dozen.

POETRY.

From the Univercolum and Spiritual Philosophe A HYMN OF THE BATTLE.

BY THOMAS L. MARRIS. Can ye lengthen the hours of the dying Night, Or chain the wings of the Morning Light? Can ye seal the springs of the Ocean Deep, Or bind the Thunders in silent sleep? The Sun that rises, the Seas that flow,

The Thunders of Heaven, all answer, ' No! Can ye drive young Spring from the bl Earth?

The earthquake still in its awful birth Will the hand on Time's dial backward flee, Or the pulse of the Universe pause for thee? The shaken mountains, the flowers that blow, The pulse of the Universe, answer, ' No!' Can ye burn a truth in a Martyr'afire ?

Or chain a Thought in a dungeon dire? Or stay the Soul when it soars away In glorious life from mouldering clay ? The Truth that liveth, the thoughts that go, The Spirit ascending, all answer, ' No Oh, Priest! Oh, Despot! your doom they speak;

For God is mighty as ye are weak; Your Night and your Winter from earth must roll Your chains must melt from the limb and soul; Ye have wrought us wrong, ye have brought u

Shall ye triumph longer? We answer, ' No !" Ye have builded your temples with gems impearled On the broken heart of a famished world; Ye have crushed its heroes in desert graces, Ye have made its children a race of slaves; O'er the future age shall the ruin go? We gather against ye, and answer, 'No!'

Ye laugh in scorn from your shrines and towers, But weak are ye, for the TRUTH is ours; In arms, in gold, and in pride, ye move, But we are stronger, our strength is Love. Slay Truth and Love with the Curse and Blow The beautiful Heavens! They answer, 'No!'

The Winter Night of the world is past; The Day of Humanity dawns at last; The veil is rent from the Soul's calm eyes, And Prophets and Heroes and Seers arise ; Their words and deeds like the thunders go;

Can ve stifle their voices? They answer, ' No. It is God who speaks in their words of might ! It is God who acts in their deeds of right ! Lo! Eden waits like a radiant bride-Humanity springeth elate to her side ! Can ve sever the twain who to Oneness flow? The voice of Divinity answers, ' No!

From the Ohio True Democrat. GENERAL TAYLOR. Dare ye choose him for a leader, In the sight of man and God? Lo! the mark of Cain is on him ; He hath shed a brother's blood

Will he guard your homes and firesides, Who sent blood-hounds to the wild ? Blood-hounds for the weeping mother, And the helpless little child Comes not to your heart the bondman's

Wail, while toiling at his beek ? Think of that, and then, oh, dare you Link his chain about your neck? Unto you, oh, Christian people, From red murder's fields he comes; Crowned with blood of those who battled

For their ' altars and their homes.' Was it for his country's honor. That this cruel part he bore Never, till now, was that honor

Wholly stained and tarnished o'er. Did he while he wished for victory. Pray that few with life might part? Oh no ! ' Give 'em hell, and damn 'em,' Is the language of his heart.

And the young and the ambitious, Shall they, as their model, see Him most honor'd by his country, Who has caused most misery

Oh, how long will men, delighted, War's black field of carnage see ? Oh, how long will skill in murder,

The world's test of greatness LOUISA Twinsburg.

From the London Inquirer. SEEM NOT-BE.'-(Tycho Brahe's Motto.) BY W. D. BENNETT. Out on seeming ! shall life ever

Garb itself in hollow shows, But a stagnant pool, plague spreading, O'er which green but thinly grows-But a jungle through whose verdure Glide all shapes most foul to see? Off with empty shows of virtue! Off with semblance ! SEEM NOT-BE

Out on all this hollow mouthing-Timed devotion-fashioned prayer! Where while breath's alone adoring, Sleeps the soul, and takes no care Where, through easeful self-delightment, Six times runs the flood of day, And the seventh's feigned abasement, Life's great debt is held to pay.

Out on all these masques of goodness This our life doth raunting wear, Through whose eyes the subtle evil, And sloth's sleepy eyeballs glare Not for forms of breath devotion-For the shows of good ye see, Was life given, but for true working Scorn thou semblance! skew nor-BE.

A DOMESTIC PICTURE. BY OLIVER COLDSMITH.

Blest be that spot, where cheerful guests retire To pause from toil, and trim their evening fire ; Blest that abode, where want and pain repair, And every stranger finds a ready chair; Blest be those feasts with simple plenty crowned, Where all the ruddy family around Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail, Or sigh with pity at some mouraful tale; Or press the bashful stranger to his food, And learn the luxury of doing good.

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.

Want sense, and the world will o'erlook it ; Want feeling, 'twill find some excuse; But it the world knows you want money; You are certain to get its abuse. The wisest advice in existence, Is no'er on its kindness to call : The best way to get its assistance, Is to show you don't need it at all.

A CHILD'S LAUGH.

· I love it, I love it-the laugh of the child; Now rippling and gentle, now merry and wild; Ringing out on the air with its innocent gush. Like the thrill of a bird at the soft twilight's hush; Floating up on the breeze like the tones of a bell, Or the music that swells in the heart of a shell-Oh! the laugh of a child, so wild and so free, Is the merriest sound in the world for me !

REFORMATORY.

POSITION OF ORTHODOX SABBATARIANS, CONTRASTED WITH THAT OF THE ANTI SABBATH CONVENTION.

The American Religion-the religion profess and practised by the great majority of those who pretend to any religion in the United States—is a strange compound of Judaism, Christianity, and the traditions of the elders. Its clerical and other de fenders, when any of their dogmas fail of confirms tion from the Christian Beriptures, quote the sacred books of the Jews as equally valid in their defence; and when, as it sometimes happens, neither of these authorities will justify their observances, they refer to the beilef and practice of writers in the first few centuries after Christ, as of sufficient weight to regulate our belief and practice.

One of the most striking instances of the amalgamation above referred to, is the theory of the so-ealled 'Christian Sabbath.' The number of contradictions which the defenders of this institution have contrived to concentrate in their statement of its history and obligation is sufficient to amaze even one familiar with the mysteries of theology, and certainly sufficient to puzzle and mystify one not conversant with those depths. Any one who has read the Old and New Testaments with his brain as well as his eyes, will see, by a few minutes' conversation, that nineteen church members out of twenty have found it much easier to believe that they should keep a Sabbath, than to understand where, why, and by whom it is enjoined, or how and by whom it should be kept; and no one will wonder at this difficulty of comprehension, who duly considers the import of the following facts.

Orthodox defenders of the Sabbath maintain-1st. That all men are bound to keep a Sabbath, by the third verse of the second chapter of Genesis, (which does not direct any man to do, or not to do, any thing whatever)

2d. That the fourth commandment of the Jewish decalogue is binding upon Christians.

3d. That the said fourth command of the Jewish decalogue, (which plainly requires Jews, and Jews only, to keep Saturday as a holy day,) by those very words requires Christians to keep Sunday as a holy day.

4th. That the said fourth command of the Jew. ish decalogue, (which plainly requires Jews, and Jews only, to keep Saturday holy, by abstinence from bodily labor, and in no other way,) in those very words requires Christians to keep Sunday holy, by attending religious meetings and reading religious

5th That the injunctions of the lewish prophets respecting the Sabbath, (addressed to the Jews, and expressly declaring the observance of Saturday, by for a discontinuance, upon that day, of the common offices of their various professions and em their God and them, by which they were to be dis. tinguished from all other nations of the earth.) are injunctions binding upon Christians also, and binding them to observe Sunday by attending religious meetings and reading religious books.

6th. That the fourth command of the Jewish decalogue, (which is a moral code so permanent and unalterable that heaven and earth shall pass away rather than the least jot or tittle of it shall fail,) has been so changed as to require all men to observe Sunday, by attending religious meetings and reading religious books, instead of merely requiring the Jews to observe Saturday by abstinence from servile labor.

7th. That the New Testament (which in no single instance commands Sabbath-keeping, and in no single instance forbids Sabbath-breaking,) teaches the same doctrine as the Old Testament, which is full of such commands and prohibitions, except in one particular, namely, the change of the permanent and unalterable moral law.

8th. That Jesus (who commanded no man to keep a Sabbath, and rebuked no man for not keeping one, whose habit of Sabbath-breaking was so well known to the Jews, that they concluded from it that he could not be from their God,-and who, when aceused of working on the Sabbath, asserted his right to do so by the declaration, 'My Father worketh hitherto. AND I work.')—founded a new Christian and custom there is no command delivered sim Sabbath, which yet rests on the same authority with the Jewish Sabbath, and is in fact the same institution, except that the day is changed from that prescribed by the permanent and unalterable moral

9th. That the attendance of Jesus on the Jewish of a meek and quiet spirit, following not ordisynagogues, (where he went to preach the downfall nances, but the impulses of its own devout feelsin, and the upbuilding of Christianity,) shows that he acknowledged and obeyed the requisi- ments, but drawn to its Creator and Redeemer by tion in the fourth Jewish commandment, (that the Jews should do no service labor on Saturday,) and by the golden chain of that divine charity which, therefore, that in conformity to his example, we, through the influence of Christianity, has united earth to heaven. It is not therefore, Christians, should devote Sunday to attendance on religious meetings, and the reading of religious

10th. That Paul, (who, in his letters to the Ro- at all." mans, the Corinthians, the Galatians, the Colossians, and the Hebrews, has argued elaborately against the whole Jewish law, in some passages lent upon the mode of observing the Sunday, and more specifically against the decalogue, and in others yet more specifically against the Sabbath, affirming that none of these are obligatory upon Christians)-was a Sabbatarian, observing himself and strictly enjoining upon Christians the religious ob- tion whatever of the institution of the Sabbath. servance of Sunday, in conformity with the fourth item of 'the ministration of death, written and eagraven in stones,' (which enjoined upon the Jews cessation from bodily labor on Saturday.)

These propositions, (except the parts contained in parentheses, which have been placed there for explanation and contrast,) with all their self-contradiction and absurdity, are firmly believed by the
great majority of Orthodox people—that is to say,
the great majority of the whole population—of New.
England. To dispel such superstition and delusion,
They cannot make that appeal without bringing
back the whole of the ceremonial law, without engrafting Judiase upon Christianity, and making
all Christendom one great Judea. But while making this appeal, do they observe the law? No.
They infringe it in greaty appeal, the server without the server with the server without the server with the server with the server without the server without the server with the se England. To dispel such superstition and delusion, and to diffuse in the community ideas more accordant with the Christian Scriptures, must certainly be a work pleasing to God, and useful to man. This work is to be attempted by the Anti-Sabbath Convention recently called. And I wish now to If it be not of obligation, they break it. Convention recently called. And I wish now to state, in a few words, what I understand to be the position of those who have called it.

A gentleman, who has shown himself friendly to many reforms, said to me the other day- You will not be understood. You seek to reform the Sabbath, and men will think you wish to abolish it."

So far, then, they will understand us better than you do. To abolish the Sabbath is exactly what we

(To those who throw down the paper at this point, and declare that they will read no more of such horrible infidelity, I here bid an affectionate fare.

A Subbath is a portion of the moral law. Mark the artfal and felan was of the indicate. well, recommending to them to read again the foregoing abstract of their own opinions, and to search
the Scriptures diligently to see if those things are
The Sabbath. Every child knows, that in the
commandment the definite article is dised—'Keep
THE SABBATH day, to sanctify it.' THE SEVENTH

ed, but I do not wish to see it abolished."

the abolition of the Sabbath. What does the word itive and precise in its nature, which orders to mean? The original meaning of the Hebrew or keep holy THE SEREATH, is fulfilled by keeping Syriac word is rest, and a Sabbath-day was therefore only a rest-day at its first appointment among the lew in the wilderness. But since the most the Jews in the wilderness. But since the most absolute reat, (as lying abed all day,) would not be considered by New England Sabbatarians a proper observance of the Sabbath, we may pass by that view of the matter.'

holy a seventh day. If I can fuiti the commandment with day as eventh portion of my time, why do they compel me to keep the Sunday? Why might I not keep a Monday or Tuesday, or any day? If the command be left indefinite, why not the practice? But in their capricious tyranny, they will not let it be the seventh nor a seventh day. They infring the day of the commandment, and,

Proceed.'
The word Sabbath, ever since the times of the Puritans, has been understood to mean a day which God requires all men strictly to observe by absti-

nence from all ordinary business and recreation and by attendance on public worship, and other technically religious acts. Now do you believe that God has specified any such day?"

Do you believe that he requires of us a perior ical observance of any day in such a manner

Do you wish the false statement, that he do equire such an observance, to be continually reseated to the people as truth by their religious

· No.

· Is it not a good thing to speak the plain ruth on this subject, and teach that every day is sacred enough to do right in, and no day secular enough to do wrong in ; that actions are to be judged by their essential character as right or wrong, and not by the day of the week on which they happen to be done; that every act which it is right to do at all, may be rightly done on Sunday; and that a wrong set ought not to be done on Monday or Wednesday, any more than on Sunday?"

'I agree to all that ' 'Then, my friend, you really wish the abolition of the Sabbath as much as I do. The prevailing theory respecting the Sabbath is false, a gross in posture, an enormous burden upon the people, nountain standing between them and truth. And the refutation of this false theory, the exposure of this imposition, is the abolition of the Sabbath. Sunday cannot be abolished. You still have that day of the week for every thing good; and no day of the week rightfully belongs to you for any evil use. God's service, or the duty of man to his Creator, his fellow-men and himself, demands seven days in the week; and this great truth can never be rightly inderstood, until the false distinction between s cred and secular time is removed from men's minds In short, the abolition of the Sabbath is only the abolition of the prevailing false theory respecting the true character and the appropriate duties Sunday. This we wish to effect as speedily as pos sible, and this, it seems to me, every intell lover of truth must wish to see done. C. K W

SUNDAY NO SABBATH. NO. II.

Extracts from a work, entitled 'SUNDAY NO SAB BATH,' by Charles Larkin, of Newcastle, Eng. After quoting a passage from Paley on the first lay of the week, he proceeds:—

'In this passage we have a distinct admission by this celebrated and able ecclesiastic, that from the New Testament we can only collect a proof that religious assembles were held on the first day of the week; that this was the custom and prac-tice of the primitive Christians; but that neither ployments. In the passages themselves that are quoted, there is so little of clearness and distinct ness, that in the confession of the able author, they amount rather to probable than positive proof of the fact and custom, which he wishes to establish; and to corroborate and confirm his conjectures and guesses of probability, he is obliged to refer to the subsequent history of Christianity, and to the au-

Other passages, however, would shew that, in the fervor of primitive piety, they consecrated not only one, but every day, to religion distinction of days or times as to their peculiar ho liness, but regarded every day and season and time as equally holy. And they, continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favor with all the people.' Act ii. 46, 57. Thus they devoted every day to the Lord, hallowing and sanctifying every moment of

their time.' He then adds :-· All then that we learn from Scripture is the fact that in the Apostolic times, religious assemblies were held on the first day of the week, that collections for the saints were ordered by St. Paul in many churches to be made, but from no passa, e of scrip-ture do we learn that any injunction was deliver-ed, either by our Savior or his Apostles, for the inrmission on that day of ordinary avocations and empl yments. We are only informed of a pracilar to the command given to the Jews on Mount Sinai. There is no thunder, no lightning, no movement or convulsion of nature, no mination, no punishment, no death denounced to the Lord's day breaker. All is peaceful. All is quiet. It is the religion of the heart and mind; the worship ings; not compelled by threatenings, nor driven into religion by the terror of dreadful earth to heaven. It is not, therefore, a religion of terrors and external compulsion, but a religion of freedom and of love, into which, if a man bring not his heart and his free will, he will not be acce ted

He then proceeds as follows: 'Since, then, the New Testament is entirely si enjoins no abstinence from work, whence do our modern Sabbatarians derive their arguments in favor of total repose and the cessation of all labor on the Sunday? Clearly not from the New Testa. nent. In the New Testament, there is no men-From that book, we only learn that Chris! and his Apostles were Sabbath-breakers, and that our Divine Redeemer earned he hatred of the les from his neglect of the strict law of the Sabbath. Whence do they derive their arguments? From the Old Testament. They abandon the Script res of the Christians, and retrograde to the Scriptures

it be not of obligation, their reference to it is of no avail in this argument.' He then proceeds to establish these principle t considerable length, and with great power:— 'lu the first place, let us suppose their argument to be correct, that the Sabbath is a portion of the universal law. The first question that presents itself is, do they observe it? The fact is notorious that they do not. How then do they produce seeming consistency between their conduct and professions? By a direct perversion of the landay is THE SABBATH of the Lord thy God.'- Deu Then, my friend replied, 'I can go no further v. 12,14. The lunguage of Scripture is express and precise; so clear that no mistake can be made, and that he who runs may read. It is to mock, delude, d, but I do not wish to see it abolished.'

Stop a moment, and consider what is meant by tempt to make us believe that the command, pos-

quote. They holdly break the Sabbath that God instituted; and while they hold this very fourth commandment menaciously in my face, telling me openly that hell and damnation will be the result of my breach of it, these insolent and impious tyrants command me, in direct consisting to the or my preach of it, these insolent and impost by-rants command me, in direct opposition to the commandment they affect to revers, to keep holy a day that it does not sanctify, while they desecrate, by every species of worldly avocation, the great and sacred day of the Lord's rest, which its solemn and dreadful injunctions hallow. Thus they are guilty of impiety at the very moment they are af-fecting the highest sanctity, and boldly transgress the law of God, while, by the dark deceiffulness of

the law of God, while, by the dark deceitfulness of a hypocrisy by which they hope to deceive heaven as well as earth, they are, with bowed-down heads, pretending to it the most submissive and humble obedience. Impions hypocrites! daring perverters of the language of scripture! I tell you your indefinite article is an alteration of that sacred language which God himself has commanded you neither to add to nor diminish from. The committee to add to nor diminish from. mandment ordains the seventh, not a seventh—the Sabbath, not a Sabbath, to be kept holy. If, therefore, the commandment be of force and obligation now, you are yourselves the most during and im-pious of Subbath-breakers.' And we must give the following :-

But let us try the sincerity of these men by the test of the commandment on which they rely, and which they quote with such an apparent solenn conviction of its obligation. The ancient Scriptures not only command the Sabbath day to be kept holy, but they prescribe, with minute particularity, the mode and meaning of its observation. kept holy, but they prescribe, with minute particularity, the mode and manner of its observation. I have already shewn, that they infract the commandment as to the day. Are they any stricter in the fulfilment of the law as to its mode of observation? 'If the command by which the Sabbath was instituted be binding upon Christians, it must be binding as to the day, the duties, and the penalty, in none of which it is received. This is the just and fercible remark of Dr. Paley. A complete cessation from all work was commanded. This prohibition extended not only to Jews, but to the stranger within their gates. Its holy repose was given by divine command to the slave, and to the domestic animal. This rest was not to be viodomestic animal. This rest was not to be vio-lated but under pain of death. Double sacrifices were to be offered in the Temple, and there were to be holy convocations. There is, too, the express command, 'Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations on the Subbath-day.' Exodus, xxxv. 3. Now suppose an ancient Pharisee were to raise his face of formality from the grave, and contemplate the observance of the Sabbath by our modern Sabbatarians; would, think you, the rigor of the modern Pharisee justify the austerity of cient? Why, the very neglect of the day tomb. Does he liberate his domestic servants from the daily drudgery of their employments from the daily drudgery of their employments? Does [not] his housemaid light his fire, clean his room, and prepare his breakfast? Does [not] his cook roast his beef or boil his Sunday pudding? Does [not] his footman lay his cloth and clean his knives, or his butler uncork his Burgundy or Port? This he [not] his horses groomed, or does [not] his conchiman drive him in state and magnificence to church? Does [not] his valet brush his clothes or clean his shoes? or are [not] the delicate fingers of my lady's maid employed on the Sundays in the delicate task of attending her toilet, and adorning her person, and sending her elegant form, with peculiar spruceness and prinness, to church? Oh! but the daughters of Zion are still haughty, and walk with stretched-forth necks and wanton eyes walking and mineing as they go. Why, Sir, Sabbatarian cannot wash his hands or face Sabbatarian cannot shave, or pare or clean his nails, or brush his teeth, or comb his head, without an infringement of the strict law of the Sabbath; and yet these infringements of the law are obviously practised every Sunday, by these sanctimonious formalists! Nothing, that can administer to the ease, the comfort, the elegance, the luxury, the ostentation of the day, is omitted; for no man or woman goes forth on that day cleaner, sleeker, more smooth and glossy, than they. Look at them even in their churches and chapels, where the first places and best seats, where stuffed and cushioned pews are provided for their use, that they may serve God with luxurious ease, like devout and silken Sybatics. rites: while the poor man may stand or kneel on the hard floor, or be excluded by those who can the hard floor, or be excluded by those who can pay for comfortable sittings, to the outside of the red porch, and there pray to his God under the opy of heaven, exposed to wind and rain, and the inclemency of the weather. Religion now, unlike the apostolic times, has no care or respect rich man, who comes to its asse with a gold ring, and in goodly apparel.' James i. 2. The poor man is despised, shunned, spurned. It hugs Dives to its false and hypocritical bosom, and spurns LAZARUS with its foot—and all for the sake of money, which it only seems to exist for the purpose of extracting from the people. Not only will they have stuffed, cushioned and car-

peted pews, making, in the presence of God, an os-tentation of that wealth and luxury which it is the very object of religion to preach a contempt, and expose the danger of, but they will not worship without having their churches well stoved and warmed, notwithstanding the absolute prohibition secular acts, by the advocates of Sabbath keepof lighting a fire in their habitations. We cannot approach a church or chapel without seeing the law of the Sabbath, in every possible way, infringed. Carriages, and servants, and horses, in full employment. Rosy-gilled rectors, with their full employment. Rosy-gilled rectors, with their wives and children, mayors, magistrates, sheriffs, judges of the land, senators, ministers, bishops and archbishops, all rolling along in their carriages to church, all preaching the necessity of observing the fourth commandment, and all as regularly vio at-ing its command of absolute repose to man and beast. By the law of the Sabbath, all these men would have been judged worthy of death. In the estimation of that law, they are condemned felons. Under the old law, a man was adjudged to death for picking sticks on the Sabbath; and yet men who not only pick sticks, but light fires in their dwellings, aye, even in their churches, and who, by the strictness of that law which they would impose upon us, would be adjudged offenders worthy of

death, pretend amongst us to the utmost sanctity as observers of that Sabbath of which they are incorrigible breakers. -'In every point, then, they are violators of the Sabbath. They violate it as to the day—they violate it as to the duties. And upon what principle can they defend the violation of this express law, of which they advocate the perpetuity? The law of the Sabbath is a law of rigor and strict definition, with which, if the old Scripture be binding upon us, we are bound strictly and to the letter to co ply. If the old Scripture be not binding on us, then also has the law of the Sabbath ceased to have any binding obligation, for its authority disppears with the authority of the book in which

'Judged, then, by the standard of the Mosaic law, the Sabbatarians are Sabbath-breakers. Judg-ed by their notions and opinions (which consti-tute no law at all,) of sabbatical decorum and holiness, we are Sabbath-breakers.'

At Milan on the 2nd of January, ' following the example of the Americans, who refused to purchase the tea sold by the English previous to the revolution, the patriots of Lombardy had resolved to abstain from smoking, in order to reduce the revenue of the treasury. The resolution was acted upon by the greater portion of the people, and those found example of the Americans, who refused to purchase of the treasury. The resolution was acted upon by the greater portion of the people, and those found smoking cigars or pipes in the streets were severely handled. On the night of the 3d, however, a sanguinary attack was made on the inhabitants by the soldiers, armed with bayonets and sabres, and a great number were killed and wounded. The massacre lasted six hours. Among the killed was Mauganini, an aged councillor of state. The city was under the reign of terror—shops and warehouses closed—streets and squares weept by squadeons of colosed—streets and colosed—streets an ed-streets and squares swept by squadrons of dragoons and divisions of infantry.

Railways in India .- It is designed to construct a

Mould the clay which way you will,

"Is a very clay-god still.

"Some nook or corner in the army, in which I might serve to average the wrongs done to my country. I thought I might yet be able to capture or slay a Mexican."—Speech at New Orleans.

"This is no war of defence, but unnecessary and of offensive aggression. It is Mexico that is defending hor firesides, her castles, and her altars, not we. —Speech at Lexington.

The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience is inherent, inalienable, self-evident. Yet it is notorious, that in all the States, excepting Louisiana, there are laws enforcing the religious observance of the FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK AS THE SABBATH, and punishing as criminals such as attempt to pursue their usual avocations on that day,—avocations which even Sabbatarians recognize as innocent and laudable on all other days. It is true, some exceptions are made to the rigorous operation of exceptions are made to the rigorous operation of these laws, in favor of the Seventh Day Baptists, Jews, and others who keep the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath; but this freedom is granted in condescension to the scruples of particula in condescension to the scrupies of particular sects, as a privilege, and not recognised as a natural right. For those, and the number is large and steadily increasing,) who believe that the Sabbath was exclusively a Jewish institution,—'a shadow of good things to come,' which vanished eighteen hundred years ago before the light of the Christian dispensation, and therefore that it constitutes hundred years ago before the light of the Christ-ian dispensation, and therefore that it constitutes no part of Christianity,—there is no exemption from the penalty of the law; but, should they venture to labor even for bread on that day, or be guilty of what is called 'Sabbath desecration,' they are lia-ble either to fine or imprisonment! Cases of this kind have occurred in Massachusetts, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, within a comparatively short period, where conscientious and upright persons have been thrust into prison, for an act no more intrinsically beinous than that of gathering in a crop of hay, or selling moral or philanthropic publications. There is, therefore, no liberty of conscience allowed to the people of this country, under the lates thereof, in regard to the observance of a Sabbath day.

of a Sabbath day.

In addition to these startling facts, within the last five years a religious combination has been formed in this land, styling itself 'The American and Foreign Sabbath Union,' whose specific object it is to impose the Subbatical yoke yet more heavily on the necks of the American people. In a recent appeal made for pecuniary assistance by the Executive Committee of that Union, it is state that 'the Secretary (Rev. Dr. Edwards) has visited twenty of the United States, and travelled more than thirty thousand miles, and travened more than thirty thousand miles, addressing public bo-dies of all descriptions, and presenting reasons why, as a nation, we should keep the Sabbath—all secular business, travelling and amusement be con-fined to six days in a week—and all people assemble on the Sabbath, and worship God ble on the Sabbath, and worsin's God.' A 'per-manent (?) Sabbath document' has been pre-pared by the Secretary; and 'what has already been done will put a copy of this document into more than three hundred thousand families.' Still greater efforts are to be made by the 'Union' for

the furtherance of its object.

That this combination is animated by the spirit of religious bigotry and ecclesiastical tyranny-the spirit which banished the Baptists from Mas sachusetts, and subjected the Quakers to impris-omnent and death, in the early settlement of this country—admits of little doubt. It is managed and sustained by the same spirit which has secured the enactment of penal laws against Sabbath-breaking, (all that the genius of the age will allow,) and the disposition of the combination man festly is, if they can increase their power, to obtain the passage of yet more stringent laws against those who do not 'esteem one day above another,' but esteem 'every day'—who are not willing that any man shall judge them 'in respect to a holy day, or the new moon, or the Sabbatk'—and who mean to 'stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made them free, and not to be entangled again with the yoke of bondage.' Its supporters do not rely solely upon reason, argument, persua-sion, but also brute force—upon penal law; and thus, in seeking to crush by violence the rights of son, but also brute force—upon penal law; and thus, in seeking to crush by violence the rights of conscience, and religious liberty and equality, their real spirit is revealed as at war with the genius of republicanism, and the spirit of Christianity.

Believing that the efforts of this 'Sal-bath Union'

ought to be baffled by at least a corresponding energy on the part of the friends of civil and reli

gious liberty;—
That the Sabbath, according to the Jewish Scriptures, was given to 'the children of Israel,'— AND TO NO OTHER PEOPLE,—as 'a sign' between them and God, and terminated, with all the other Mosaic rituals belonging to the 'ministration of death, WRITTEN AND ENGRAVEN IN STONES,' on the introduction of 'THE MINISTRATION OF THE SPIRIT, and the substitution of 'A BETTER COVENANT,

which was established upon better promises';—
That Christianity knows nothing of a holy day but only of a holy life,—the possession of a spirit which works no ill to any one, and is THE PUL-

That the worship of God does not pertain to any particular day—is not a special, isolated 1 er formance—and cannot 'come by observation'—bu is purely spiritual in its nature, and comprehended in a cheerful obedience to the will of the Father, as far as it is made known ;-

ligious observances, and the secular such as undo ing heavy burdens, letting the oppressed go free, in the workshop, public travelling, transporting the United States mail,—is a distinction not based upon reason or Christianity, but calculated to lower the tone of individual and pupile morality, and to depress the immutable standard of mora

obligation;—
That the abbath, as now recognized and enforced, is one of the main pillars of Priestcraft and Superstition, and the stronghold of a merely cer

nonial Religion ;— That, in the hands of a Sabbatizing clergy, it is a mighty obstacle in the way of all the reforms of the age,—such as Anti-Slavery, Peace, Tempe-rance, Purity, Human Brotherhood, &c. &c.,—and rendered adamantine in its aspect towards bleed-ing Humanity, whose cause must not be pleaded, but whose cries must be stifled, on its 'sacred

occurrence;—and believing, especially,
That all penal laws respecting the religious observance of any day as the Sabbath are despotic and anti-christian, and ought to be immediately abro That the interference of the State, in matters

of religious faith and outward observances, only unwarrantable, but a usurpation not to be tol-That they who are for subjecting to pains and

penalties, all who do not construe the Scriptures in their light, in regard to a religious observance, ar actuated by a mistaken or malevolent spirit, which is utterly at variance with the spirit of Christ, which us ages has resorted to the dungeon, the rack, the gallows, and the stake, for the accom-

plishment of its purpose, and which ought to be boldly confronted and rebuked;—
We, the undersigned, therefore, invite all who agree with us essentially in these views of the Sabbath question, to meet IN CONVENTION, in the city of Boston, on Thunsday and Friday, the 23d and 24th of March next, to confer together, and to decide upon such measures for the dissemination of light and knowledge, on this subject, as may be deemed expedient.

In publishing this call for an ANTI-SABBATH CONVENTION, we desire to be clearly understood. We have no objection either to the first or the seventh day of the week as a day of rest from bodily toil, both for man and beast. On the contrary man, that mankind should be doomed to hard and wasting toil six days out of seven, to obtain a bare subsistence. Reduced to such a pitiable condi-tion, the rest of one day in the week is indeed railroad from Calculta to the city of Delhi, the nominal capital or Hindostan. A company, called the East India Railway Company, has undertaken to accomplish the work, at a cost of 15,000,000 dollars—the East India Company giving the land and guaranteeing 5 per cent, interest on the amount for 25 years, with the privilege of purchasing the road at the end of 25 or 50 years.

Mould the clay which way you will, "Tis a very clay-god still.

Mould the clay which way you will, "Tis a very clay-god still.

Some nook or corner in the army, in which 1 grateful, and must be regarded as a blessing; bu n-house of Toil, namely, idolatry, priesteral sectarism, slavery, war, intemperance, licentious ness, monopoly, and the like—in short, to live in PEACE, obey the eternal law of being, strive for each other's welfare, and 'glorify God in their bodies and spirits which are his'—and they will secure the rest, not only of one day in seven, but of a very large portion of their earthly existence. To

VOLUME XVIII.--NO.7

them shall be granted the mastery over every day and every hour of time, as against want and affairtion; for the earth shall be filled with abundance

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Nor do we deny the right of any number of parsons to observe a particular day of the week at holy time, by such religious rites and ceremonia as they may deem acceptable to God. To their own master, they stand or fall. In regard to all such matters, it is for every one to be fully persuaded in his own mind, and to obey the promptings of his own conscience; conceding to other the liberty he claims for himself.

The sole and distinct issue that we make in this:—We maintain that the seventh day Sablant Nor do we deny the right of any nu

The sole and distinct issue that we make in this:—We maintain that the seventh day Sabhah was exclusively Jewish in its origin and design; that no holiness, in any sense, attaches to the first that no holiness, in any sense, attaches to the first that no holiness. that of the week, more than to any other; and hat the attempt to compel the observance of any day as 'THE SARRATH,' especially by penal encetments. as the Sabrath, especially by pendiementals in mauthorized by scripture or reason, and a simulation and training weeking for ourselves, and for all mankind, the rights worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences. This right, inherent and is a closed by the consciences. own consciences. This right, inherent and in alienable, is cloven down in the United States and we call upon all who desire to preserve and religious liberty to rally for its rescue.

By that infallible test of conscious recited.

which Jesus gave to his disciples, Whatso ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so ye would that men should no to you, no ye even so to them,'—let those who Sabbatize on the first day of the week be measured. At present, they continue to the property of the week because on the singuing the state of the same of the s of the week be measured. At present, they con-stitute the majority, we the minority, in this coun-try;—hence, the legislative power is in their lands, which they do not scruple to use for the purper of binding and coercing off consciences. Now let the case be reversed. Suppose this power wen in the hands of those who do not Subharize and in the hands of those who do not Sab they should proceed to enact penal laws, for the observance of any day as the Subbaththe observance of any may as the Sabbath-Would not the Sabbatarians cry out against such laws as vexatious and tyrannical, destructive of the rights of conscience, and a disgrace to the statute book?

We are aware that we shall inevitably be accused, by the chief priests, scribes and Pharisers of the present time, as was Jesus by the same class in his age, as 'not of God,' because we 'do not keep the Sabbath day'; but we are persuaded keep the Sabbath day, but we are persuance, that to expose the popular delusion which prevails on this subject, is to advance the cause of a pure Christianity, to promote true and acceptable worship and to inculcate strict moral and religious accounts and to included street moral and religious activate-bility, in all the concerns of life, on all days of the week alike. If we are 'infidels' or 'herelies' for week alike. I we are content to stand in the some condemnation, on this point, with Typalar, Lether, Calvin, Melancthon, Rober William, THER, CALVIN, MILLANCTHON, ROGER WILLIAMS, JOHN MILTON, PENN, FOX, PRIESTLI, BELSHAR, PALEY, WHITBY, Archibishop Whateley, and host of others, who are everywhere lauded by the various sects with which they are identified as among the brightest ornaments of the Christian Church, and who are essentially agreed with us in the opinion, that the Sabbath was A JEWISH INSTITUTION. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, Mass.

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